THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 81. PHILADELPHIA, ATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health!

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of he heart?

Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,

From whatever causes originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE—$1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50 delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bed dirty. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Supt. and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. R. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 20.

Progress of France under the Empire—Seizure of Americans in Turkey—Affairs in Rome.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to September 20.

FRANCE.

Progress Under the New Empire.

The *Revelt* publishes some curious statistics relative to the French Empire. It appears that the salary paid by France to Napoleon III in fifteen years is more by £7,800,000 than was paid to King Louis Philippe during the same number of years. The amount of donations, which in 1852 was £460,000, amounted in 1866 to £920,000. The interest of the public debt in 1844 was about £14,500,000; in 1866 it was over £26,000,000. The total of the civil list dotations and interest of public debt during the first fifteen years of the Government of July was, in round numbers £210,000,000; during the first fifteen years o Imperial *regime*, £354,000,000; showing an increase of expenditure in favor of the Empire of £144,000,000.

Decline of the Population of France.

The *Daily News* shows the disastrous effect which a great army has exercised on the population of France. Not only is the population of many of many of the healthiest departments less than it was twenty years ago, but the total average throughout the country of the excess of births over deaths, in the period from 1847-1865, was less by nearly one-half than the average of the period preceding. And taking the population of the 363 arrondissements into which the departments are divided, M. de Lavergne's researches have recently shown that in no fewer than 185 arrondissements the population has decreased, in 128 it has remained nearly stationary, and in 50 only has it considerably increased.

ROME.

Occupation by the French Troops.

This, more than anything else since the *cacciata* or expulsion of the Austrians, has been the source of trouble and difficulties on all sides in the peninsula. The occupation of the city of Rome by the Emperor's troops has lasted now nineteen years, and is likely to endure a good while yet through the powerful influence of the French clergy. Monarchists and republicans in Italy shout "Rome for the capital!" and the masses earnestly join in the cry. The repeated demands for a withdrawal of the troops are pointedly met by officious and official statements in the organs at Paris that as the Italian Government has once failed to observe the treaty made with France in regard to the inviolability of the Papal domain when the troops were recently withdrawn, it cannot be trusted in a like manner again. It is certain that but for the very timely turning up of French soldiers at Mentana last fall the Garibaldians, impelled by the national hankering after unity, would have played havoc with his Holiness. Besides this little irregularity on the part of the Italians, it can scarcely be expected that the Emperor will consent to withdraw his foothold from Italian soil when his relations with Prussia are so threatening, and when the land of Pianori and Orsini is so lavishly coquetting with Count Bismark. What between this question of the occupation of Rome, the bitter jealousies growing out of it, and the charge of ingratitude cast into their face from France, "the Frenchman" is almost as odious to-day among Italians as was only lately "the Austrians." The scale may possibly incline slightly on the side of *il francese*, because *l'austriaco* was out of all conscience too brutal; still the subjects of the *Re galantuomo* persistently decline all bonds of obligation to any nation whatsoever, and vehemently assert that their beautiful country cannot permit or accept dictation from "the foreigners." On the other side, just so loudly do the French express their utter inability to understand why the Emperor sacrificed their blood and treasure for such "a set of vagabonds as those Italians!" So runs the little quarrel in the great Latin family. It remains for the Emperor to give in his explanations without reference to Savoy or Nice.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Peabody's Intended Residence in Hungary.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Post*, Mr. George Peabody, the philanthropist, is about to reside, part of next year, in the Hungarian capital, and has commissioned an agent to purchase an estate for him at a price not exceeding 200,000 florins. On this estate he will build a large steam mill, in which only grain for export is to be converted into flour. It is said that Mr. Peabody felt so attracted by the famous Hungarian patriot, Francis Deak, that he entered into correspondence with him, and did not take the resolution to become a landed proprietor of Hungary until he had asked M. Deak's advice on the subject.

Clerical and Feudalist Parties.

A letter from Vienna in the *Northeastern Correspondence* gives some information about the doings of the clerical and feudalist parties in Austria. It says that these parties, which in 1866 strongly advocated an alliance with France, are nowstriving their utmost to bring about a rapprochement with Prussia and Russia, and that they are very sanguine of success. This sudden change of policy is stated to have been caused by the recent passing of the religious and other liberal laws; Counts Thun, Clam-Martinitz, and Blome, who are the chief agitators in the matter, hoping that the adoption of their plans by the Emperor will lead to the re-establishment of a reactionary *regime*. Baron Beust, it appears, is strongly opposed to these designs, and is unwilling even to come to an understanding with Prussia unless she will offer corresponding advantages to Austria. Meanwhile, great alarm has been caused in Russia by the news of the Emperor Francis Joseph's intended visit to Galicia. It is reported that an address to his Majesty is being prepared by the inhabitants of Russian Poland, begging him to intercede with the Emperor Alexander in behalf of his oppressed Polish subjects, and that other demonstrations of sympathy with the Austrian sovereign will also be made.

Seizure of American Citizens.

A correspondent writes from the Dardanelles:—"The American captain of the port at Scio—an Hellenic subject—has been sent up here under arrest by the Ahmet Kaiserli Pasha, Governor of that island, for alleged share in the recent riot on the occasion of the rejoicings for the birth of the young Greek Prince. The man is said to have protested, on the double ground of his nationality and his American office, but neither availed him, and he is now a prisoner in the fortress. It remains to be seen what steps the American and Greek Ministers will take under the circumstances." We are able to answer the suggested query of our correspondent. On receiving the news, Mr. Morris promptly demanded satisfaction from the Porte, claiming the man's immediate release, his conveyance back to Scio in a Turkish man-of-war, and an apology from the Pasha to the American Consul. We have reason to believe that the incident has already induced a visit of Admiral Farragut, in the Franklin, to the island.

The Suez Railway.

A telegram from Alexandria announces that the new line of railway between that city and Suez, via Azazieh, was opened September 8, and that passengers by the next India mail from England will proceed by this route, which occupies only ten hours, including stoppages.

McCLELLAN.

A Formal Reception—The Views of the General on the Campaign.

The admirers of General George B. McClellan, says the New York *Tribune* of this morning, assembled last evening in the neighborhood of Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, where they formed a procession, and marched to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The various McClellan Legion organizations were early on the ground, a few of which were supplied with muslin banners and torches. A section of police headed the procession, followed by a solitary horseman, whose name could not be ascertained. Several officers of the McClellan Legion were in barouches, and in their rear followed eight or nine Zouaves, who were repeatedly told by one of the officers to spread themselves out, so as to take up the entire width of the street. The gentleman on horseback frequently halted the procession, for some reason only known to himself.

Arriving at the hotel, the procession halted to await the appearance of the General. At this time there were probably 10,000 persons in front of the Hotel, wild with enthusiasm. Calcium lights were located on the various corners, which illuminated the entire square. The Committee, consisting of General J. Hobart Ward, Colonel Charles Pierson, Major Donaldson, Captain George M. Curtis, and Lieutenants McClenacan, Jones, and Israels, waited on the General and escorted him to the balcony. His appearance was greeted with deafening cheers, and it was several moments before the crowd could be quieted, at which time General J. Hobart Ward, in introducing General McClellan, said:—

Soldiers and fellow-citizens:—Permit me to introduce to you General George B. McClellan, the great commander of the Army of the Potomac. (Cheers.)

General McClellan responded as follows:—

I know, my friends, you will not expect a speech from me. I am sure you will be content with the expression of my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for this kind and cordial welcome on my return home—more, a thousand times, than I had any right to expect. You will, I know, excuse me from making any speech. (Cheers.)

It was some time before the crowd would make way for the procession, and even then it made very slow progress. While passing they gave three cheers for the hero of the Antietam and three cheers for Seymour. Seymour's name was received with many hisses, which occasioned considerable merriment. After the procession had about half passed, they commenced to countermarch. On arriving in front of the hotel the head of the line tried to perform a flank movement by crossing their own column, which occasioned considerable confusion.

GEORGIA.

The Reign of Violence Not Ended.

A Georgia correspondent says that the reign of violence continues in many portions of the State. The expelled members of the Legislature (many of them) are afraid to go home, and one of them, the Representative from Jefferson county, who ventured home, was visited by a Ku-Klux gang, who searched his house for him and failed to find him, as he was hidden between two beds. The Republican candidates for elector and member of Congress in the Second district were turned out of the tavern at Americus, whither they had gone in the course of their canvass, and were obliged to leave the town at night and on foot, to escape a mob. A few days after, at Camilla, in the same district, a Republican meeting, peaceably assembled, was assaulted by the Ku-Klux, several were killed and many wounded, but if I should attempt to enumerate all the outrages which are continually being made public, I should occupy too much of your space. Those which are only known in this immediate neighborhood far surpass in number those which become public. In the meantime Governor Bullock can only fire proclamations at the wrong-doers, which neither the Ku-Klux nor the civil officers, to whom they are addressed, regard any more than the comet did the Pope's bull. Nothing will put a stop to this bloody lawlessness but a show of force. The patience with which the colored people submit to these wrongs is wonderful. I heard of but one instance in which a negro has attempted to resist the banditti. They visited the house of one in Glascock county, but he showed fight, and having a double-barrelled shot-gun, fired upon them, peppering them considerably, and they fled, pursued by the valiant darkey.

"The Unkindest Cut."

AN EX-CONFEDERATE DENOUNCES THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* publishes a long letter from General Rufus Barringer, formerly an officer of the Confederate army, accepting the nomination of Republican Elector of North Carolina. He says:—

"I can, under no circumstances, vote the present Democratic programme. I have no special fondness for Republicans; but they never deceived us, and I can at least respect and trust them. This I cannot do with the Northern Democracy. They encouraged our secession leaders into war and then deserted us—many of them leading the Union armies against us. The Republicans warned us against secession, and did only what they said they would. On some accounts I prefer a military man. As a class they have few prejudices. The soldiers of the two armies will be the first to forget the unhappy past, and rejoice together in the hopes of the future. General Grant was magnanimous to us in the surrender. He has uttered no unkind words to us. He has commended the noble qualities of the Southern army. He is neither a negro hater or a negro worshipper. It can now only be his ambition to restore the Union he has saved—to restore it in all its parts, its interests, its sympathies, and its aspirations. He will not only give us peace and prosperity, but a Union we can love and a government we can honor."

How the Old Veterans Talk.

The Hartford *Post* says:—"Our Democratic friends have not hesitated to claim the vote of the soldiers for Seymour, absurd as it may appear. Incidents are occurring every day to show how false and slanderous is the charge that the men who fought for the Union have deserted their great leader to support a Rebel sympathizer. There was one such at the reunion of the 10th Connecticut at Savin Rock, Wednesday afternoon. About seventy-five officers and men were present. After dinner several of them were compelled to leave. Among them was Lieutenant Frank Otis, who lost an arm in one of the last engagements of the war. As he opened the door he turned and wished to say good-by to his old comrades. 'I do not know,' said he, 'but I have a curiosity to know how the old 10th stands politically.' He then called for a standing vote, when every man rose and voted for Ulysses S. Grant. When this unanimity appeared, there was an exciting demonstration, in which cheer upon cheer was given for Grant and Colfax. 'It's the same old fight,' said Otis, as he waved his empty sleeve for the good cause."

—The great Spanish actress Civili is announced in Havana.

—A Kentucky negro lost fifty cents at cards, and immediately pounded out the brains of the winner.

—John G. Saxe is lecturing in the West. *On dit* that he is translating from the Greek into English verse the comedies of Aristophanes.

—A New Haven young married man was so pleased at becoming a father that he galloped through a fish store, and was sent to jail.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Swann's Machinations—The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Denial of a Democratic Statement—Return of the Boys in Blue.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The Baltimore *American* to-day flatly contradicts the card of W. C. Swann, Hulme, and Ashmead, regarding Governor Swann, published in the Philadelphia papers, and contends that all the previous allegations against him about contributing money, and aiding in colonizing in Pennsylvania, are true.

Most of the Boys in Blue have returned and are overwhelmed with the reception and jubilee in Philadelphia. Grant is on every tongue and unbounded enthusiasm prevails.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 3—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. Erie Railroad, 33¾. United States 5 20s, 74¼. Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—A. M.—The Cotton Market is buoyant: upland middlings on the spot, 10⅝@13⅛d.; to arrive, 10d.; Orleans middlings, 10⅝@11d. The sales to-day are estimated at 18,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 3—A. M.—Sugar quiet.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 3—P. M.—American securities easier. Erie Railroad, 32¾. United States 5 20s, 74. Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day have been 20,000 bales. Red Wheat, 10s. 6d. Peas, 45s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 9d. Tallow, 47s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d., and not 25s., as before reported.

HAVRE, Oct. 3—P. P.—Cotton firmer and higher; tres ordinaire, 137f.

Serious Accident.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Six workmen were precipitated from a platform while repairing a house at Claverack. One was fatally injured, and the others have legs broken, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naturalization Difficulties.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—William McMichael and Lewis Wain Smith for the prosecution. Theodore Cuyler for the Prothonotary. This morning Judge Sharswood announced that, in the matter of the application for a rule against the Prothonotary, which was made yesterday, he was still of the opinion that no grounds had been laid that would justify the issuing of the rule, yet other reasons had induced him to grant it: one of which was that it was due to Colonel Snowden, in order to give him an opportunity of putting upon record a sworn answer to the signatures found upon these blank papers, which were said to be forgeries; and the other was, that as the impressions of the seal appeared to be genuine, there should be an investigation allowed, in order to discover whether they were obtained surreptitiously, while the back of the Clerk was turned, or through the corruption or negligence of the subordinates. Counsel on both sides united in requesting as early a hearing as could be given, and Monday next was fixed for the return of the rule.

The Judge, however, wished it distinctly understood that if the person upon whom these fraudulent papers were found, should be brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, he should be allowed the benefit of counsel. And also, as these blank certificates related in nowise to the charge upon which this man was held, he having been committed to answer an accusation of an attempt to shoot a gentleman, the papers would be retained in the custody of the Court.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There was an aggravation of yesterday's stringency experienced to-day, and seven per cent. in gold was paid freely for loans, while in some instances from 1 16th to ⅛ per cent. per diem was the rate at which transactions took place, the minimum rate even on Government securities where the principal dealers were borrowers being seven per cent. in currency. It was noticeable, however, that about 3 o'clock there was some abatement of the previous pressure; but it is estimated that those who expect immediate relief after the national banks have made up their quarterly returns will be disappointed, it being the intention of those in the bear combination to retain their grip on the money market until they bring down prices on the Stock Exchange, and this result will undoubtedly be accomplished if the pressure is kept up long enough; while, in the event of their efforts to prolong stringency being relaxed, the general opinion is that prices will decline, however easy money may become, and in this expectation Wall street is guided by the experience of the past. It is indisputable that railway shares are selling at figures far above their real value, and the railway war which has just begun will do nothing to improve their value or increase public confidence in them, the rates at present charged by both the Erie and the New York Central being insufficient to pay running expenses. But this affords no justification of the conduct of the scoundrels who are endeavoring to create panic by tampering with the money market. The public will do well to avoid railway stocks, for they are controlled by cliques and liable to break down at any time, however abundant money may be. Rumors regarding Erie were circulated on the street this morning, but they had no foundation in fact, and were probably designed to put up the price of the stock."

—The New York *Times* of this morning says:—

"The Money market is full 7 per cent. to the brokers on call loans, on all classes of collateral, including the public funds of the United States. There was a sharp demand to-day, as on yesterday, but no severe pressure or distress on the part of borrowers. The banks, practically, make up their quarterly statement as they close to night, as nearly all transactions made to-morrow will be cleared on Monday, after the statement is prepared. A number of the heavy brokers and bankers were disposed to-day to leave liberal balances with their banks to-night, to assist their statement, and the banks themselves lent as little money for the day as their dealers could manage to get along with comfortably, in view of the same object. Notwithstanding all of which preparations the Stock Exchange at the close of the day was amply provided with money, and the prices of stocks advanced and the spirit of speculation for a rise improved, as compared with the market before the sudden change in the rates of interest. On the other hand, there is considerable disappointment and surprise felt or expressed by parties who sold the public funds and railways down, on the probable effect of this change."

ON THE WAR-PATH.

Nine-tenths of the Confederates to Vote for Blair.

General Albert Pike spoke at a Democratic meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday night. From the report of his speech, as given in the *Democrat* of that city, we quote the following:—

"In his opinion, the only permanent salvation for this country, no matter how the next election might go, there would be no restoration of the good old times until the country returned to the good old tenets and sound doctrine of sovereignty—the rights and independence of the States as members of the Federal Union. To that Union he (and he believed he could speak for nine-tenths of the men who upheld the Confederate flag) was never false, and never was a traitor to that Union of States which their fathers made; to that Union he was always true, and for it at any time he would have laid down his life; nor was he ever untrue to the flag of that Union. If he had had his way, the Confederate States never should have been called the Confederate States, but they should have called themselves the United States, and claimed that they alone were traitors to the Constitution who were endeavoring to subvert that Constitution; they should have kept the old flag, and then if the Northern troops had fired into their bosoms they should have fired into that flag also."

—A velocipedist has made an inglorious appearance on Wall street.

—The St. Louis barbers refuse to close their shops on Sunday.

TRAIN.

The Irrepressible George Francis Nominated for Congress.

Last evening the Irishmen of the Fifth district of New York met to nominate George Francis Train for Congress. Although the "unterrified" of the city were supposed to be assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to do reverence to General McClellan, still the hall was crowded. Senator Brad ey, with a crowd of Train's opponents, was early on the ground, led by the martial notes of a snare-drum. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and Patrick Crowe was elected chairman. He said it was "auspicious for the country to put forward such a man as Train." (Cheers.) Under such a leader the Irish will soon throw off the hated English rule. Three cheers were then given for General Nagle, whose presence was announced. General Nagle was then introduced, and said he would have been ungrateful if he had not come forth to support his old friend Train. He gave a description of his imprisonment in Ireland, and of his acquittal through Train's influence. He addressed them not as Democrats, not as partisans, but as citizens in want of a man representing the whole people; not such a stick, stone, or dummy as would be a dead weight. (Great cheers.) Train is a man ahead of the times—(cheers)—ahead of all politicians. ("Hear, hear.") Train first conceived the idea of a Pacific Railroad. Here he grew very eloquent, picturing Venice and India in vain grasping after the world's trade, "but getting none of it at all, while we are ready to have it poured upon our shores."

Train was the safety-valve adjusted to the great boiler of Irish patriotism. He wanted a new political party which would advocate greenbacks for money; open doors to workmen; Wall street no longer a branch of the Bank of England; one million of naturalizations (great applause), and a penny ocean postage.

The resolutions were then read and adopted. They advocated the nomination of George F. Train, as a friend of the people; as opposed to taxation; as an adherent of the Irish nation; as interested in the great Pacific Railroad. A letter was received from Stephen J. Meany, indorsing the nomination of Mr. Train. It was moved and carried that a Train Club be formed and a roll opened.

REBEL PRISONS.

Andersonville and Libby Remembered.

A private letter from a lady in Utica contains the following off-hand account of a recent conversation in a railroad car, in the course of which some good reasons were given to show why votes should not be cast for Horatio Seymour:—

"A gentleman, formerly a Democrat, with a clear, smooth, telling voice, gave his views to some gentlemen with him, in such a way as to interest all the passengers in the crowded car. The first part that attracted me was the following:—'My county, which is Erie county, gave in the first Lincoln election something over 900 majority for the Republican candidate; in the second 1700, and now I am prepared to say that she will give at least 3200 for Grant.' There was a sensation. Some one said he had no grounds to go upon, and asked him how he counted? 'Thus wise,' he replied; 'not one Democrat who gave one drop of his blood, or his children's, in the late war on the Northern side would vote for Seymour. Not one man who rejoiced when our army gained a victory would vote for Seymour. Not one man who had sons or relatives who died from starvation in the Andersonville and Libby prisons will vote for Seymour. They will vote for Grant.' At this moment the lady next to me said:—'You may be sure of that. My brother died from starvation at Andersonville; no Democratic friend of his would vote for Seymour. My brother-in-law likewise died in the service; and no friend of his would vote for Seymour. They were laid in their graves skeletons. They had no flesh to decay; they were starved.'"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices generally were higher.

Government securities advanced ¼ per cent. City loans were a fraction higher; the new issue sold at 103@103¼.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pennsylvania sold at 56¼@56⅝, an advance of ¼; Reading at 47⅛@48, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 33½, an advance of ¼; and Northern Central at 49½, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 10¼ for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 61 for Commercial.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold largely at 24⅜@25½, no change, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103	50 sh Penna R	56⅛
$5000 do. R. b'ds	103⅛	67 do	56⅛
$1100 Pa 6s, 1 ser	104	21 do	56⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90⅜	150 do	56⅜
$4000 do	90	100 sh Cata Pf	33½
$2000 do	90¼	100 sh Read R	47⅞
$ 000 do	90⅜	100 do	48
$500 do	90⅜	15 do	47⅝
$27000 do	90⅝	50 do	47⅞
100 sh Sch N Pf	20	100 do	47 81
37 sh Leh Nav	24⅜	200 do	47 81
100 do	24⅜	300 do	47 81

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Leh 6s, RR	85	28 sh Minehill	57½
6 sh N Central	49½	100 sh Reading	47 81
100 sh Cata Pf	33½	200 do	47⅞
100 do	33⅝	100 do	47⅞
100 do	33⅜	100 do	47 81
100 sh Penna R	56⅜	100 do	47 81
100 do	56⅜	100 do	47⅞
6 do	56⅜	100 sh Phil & R	26⅜
200 do	56⅜	400 do	26⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	103	11 sh Corn Ex B	71
$500 do	103	100 sh Read R	47⅞
$15000 Leh 6s, gold	91⅛	100 do	47⅞
100 sh Penna R	56⅜	200 do	47⅞
3 sh Leh V R	54⅜		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 140¼@140½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1862, 112½@113¼; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 140¼@140½. Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅝; old 5-20s, do., 113¼@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865 110⅛@111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅝. Gold, 140.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.		140¼	11·23	"	140
10·14	"	139¾	11·30	"	140
10·15	"	140	11·33	"	140¼
10·21	"	140¼	12·05 P. M.		140¼
10·47	"	140	12·10	"	140¼
11·55	"	139¾	12·11	"	144¼
11·00	"	140			

—A little girl in Ohio is in trouble from having swallowed a hoop-skirt, or part of one.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.—There is a fair business in Flour, the sales comprising 1700 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including superfine at $6 25@7·50; extras at $8@8·75; 650 barrels new spring wheat extra family at $9@9·50; 300 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@11; 750 barrels city mills do. do. on secret terms; and fancy brands at $12@13·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. We quote Brandywine at $6·25.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at $2·20@2·28; 1000 bushels amber at $2·33; and 500 bushels white at $24. Rye is unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania and Western at $1·60. Corn is excessively dull, but we continue former quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·26; and Western mixed at $1·23@1·25. Oats more steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Western at 71@75c. Barley is in good request. Sales of 3000 bushels two-rowed New York at $1·90@1·95. Barley Malt sells at $2·20 for New York, and $2·25 for Western.

Whisky is steady. Sales of 50 barrels Kentucky Bourbon in bond at $2·28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Reading, 96¾; Canton, 47¾; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¾; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 94¾; New York Central, 128½; Illinois Central, 147; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 58¾; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Hudson River, 139; 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 110¾; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 140¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9⅞.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Cotton firmer at 27 cents. Flour dull. Sales of 10 000 bushels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn heavy and declined 1 cent. Sales of 54,000 bushels at $1·11@1·16½. Oats dull at 72@73 cents. Beef dull. Pork quiet at $33·50. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Cotton very firm; middlings 27c. Flour extremely dull and quotations are nominal. Low grades declined 25@50c.; others unchanged, and the market is not sufficiently strong for quotations. Wheat dull; prime red, $2·25@2·30. Corn firm; white, $1·25@1·28; yellow, $1·26. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye, $1·40@1·55. Provisions firm; mess pork, 43c.; bacon rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17c.; shoulders, 13¾@14c.; hams, 20@22c. Lard, 26¾c.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Daniel Watson, James Toner, John Glenn, and Thomas Allen were arraigned before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of larceny of goods from the store of Howard Hinchman, Nos. 808 and 810 Market street.

Mary Swatzer, sworn, said:—I live off of Zane street; last evening the prisoners were at the warehouse door; I called a policeman and told him some boys were breaking into the store.

Officer Roth testified—I went around to the store-house and saw the boys coming down Zane street; I arrested one of the boys, and another officer took another; on returning I found a bag of goods on the sidewalk, by the door; I went into the building and found the office had been ransacked.

Edwin C. Kelly sworn—I am shipping clerk for Howard Hinchman; I closed the office last night; this morning the man who opens the place came and got the keys, and sent over for me; I went over and found the papers lying on the floor; these goods were kept in the office.

Held in $1500 each to answer.

—James Harkey, a dealer in truck, was charged with inciting to riot.

William Haverford, a policeman, testified:—I was called on at the time of the riot and told that the defendant was the cause of it.

Mrs. J. Wall, colored, testified that the prisoner called the Boys in Blue hard names, and caused the disturbance, after which he ran and one of the Boys in Blue fired after him.

Held in $600 bail to keep the peace.

—John Mullin was charged with having been assessed two places.

Detective sworn—Said he arrested the prisoner on Friday afternoon, and he was slightly drunk. He told him that he had been assessed twice, and was willing to be again; that he was an Englishman, and would do all he could to ruin the country.

Held in $600 bail for a further hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jane Blake, residing at No. 44 Almond street, committed an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Sallie Pettinos. They were quarrelling in Jane Blake's portion of the house, when a neighbor came to learn the cause, and Jane pushed Sallie down stairs. Recorder Given committed her to answer at Court.

—Tennyson will print his longest poem yet before the end of the year.

—Offenbach is writing a new opera, *L'Ile de Perlutipan*.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 3,

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....62 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....63

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, *D. S. Stetson & Co.*

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Portland, *Geo. S. Repplier.*

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Portland, *Borda, Keller & Nutting.*

Schr David McQueen, Barrett, Georgetown, Caldwell Gordon & Co.

Schr Criterion, Connelly, Georgetown, do.

Schr West Wind, Lawsen, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr King Bird, Johnston, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.

Schr Helen Holway, Brown, Boston, Tyler & Co.

Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr Right Bower, Rogers, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.

Schr John Griffing, Coombs, Boston, do.

Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, Boston, Fuller & Co.

Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Last Word with Mr. Hill.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have a certain respect for an opponent like Mr. Hill. He is not euphemistic. He does not like reconstruction, and he proposes to fight about it. If our opponents were all as candid, we should have an easy canvass. Seymour's election, he says, "will be accepted as a decision by the American people that these (State) governments are not established," and of course Seymour's duty will be to destroy them, and arrange the States to the satisfaction of Mr. Hill. This is the essential point in his letter, the keystone of his argument. Mr. Hill knows very well that the Southern loyalists cannot be deprived of their rights, and remanded into a condition worse than slavery, without a revolution, and possibly war. If one section of the Southern people fought four years to keep a large number of their fellow-citizens in slavery, how long would another section fight to prevent their own enslavement? Mr. Hill can answer this question better than we can.

The facts of the Camilla massacre are not unchanged by Mr. Hill's notes upon them. Without meaning any disrespect, we regard his endorsement of the Rebel rioters much as the proffered responsibility of "Falstaff." We want better security for "Bardolph" than "Sir John." Mr. Hill, we have no doubt, means to tell a true story, but he is not a competent witness. He knows that we have had a war, and is not well pleased that the fighting is over. There are a great many of the same class, North and South, who, as a noted humorist expresses it, were vigorously for the prosecution of the war, and held themselves ready to sacrifice all their wives' relatives in their devotion. A little massacre like Camilla is therefore a skirmish; and, unless we misapprehend Mr. Hill's meaning, we are to have a good many more—with similar results. "You think it strange," he says, "that so many negroes were killed, and so few whites injured. To me, this is not strange. The negroes were slaughtered as they will always be under such circumstances." We accept Mr. Hill's correction, and are rather surprised at our blunder. Now that we remember, there were more negroes than white men killed at New Orleans, and at Memphis, and at Fort Pillow. When Mr. Hill comes to us with these opinions and seeks to discredit our correspondents, we cannot accept him. The writer of the letters in the *Tribune* is neither, "a carpet-bagger" nor a "scalawag," but a native of Georgia and a citizen who has always been highly honored. He is quite as good a witness as Mr. Hill, and has the merit of regarding the shooting of unoffending citizens in mass meeting assembled as murder. He is willing to accept reconstruction without threatening "the poor negroes" with "sure destruction," unless the State governments are changed. We think there must have been a mistake about the bloodhounds. Mr. Hill's word covers that point, and we thank him for the correction. Considering the extent and thoroughness of the massacre and the number of the slain, the hounds were hardly necessary.

—This brings us back to the text of Mr. Hill's letter: Seymour's election means the downfall of Reconstruction. Upon which we are moved to say:—

I. Seymour's election does not make him the Government. He would be no more President, in the absolute sense, than Andrew Johnson. The Senate would be irrevocably and overwhelmingly against him, and the House in all probability largely so.

II. Seymour would find certain laws to execute; and, before he took the chair, he would be committed to their execution by a solemn oath

III. These laws will not be repealed. Were Seymour to carry every Northern State, they would still stand, and behind them the impregnable barrier of a Constitutional amendment, which no President and no Supreme Court can override.

IV. As President, Mr. Seymour could not make Mr. Hill a tax collector without the will of the Senate. Victorious or defeated, the Republican party remains master of the situation.

Now this is as clear as sunshine, and Mr. Hill is sadly deceived when he comes to New York and expects the aid of the Democratic party to overthrow these States. His policy is either war or it is a trick of violent speech. If he is merely rhetorical, then he is a demagogue, and we pass him by. If he is in earnest, he means war, wants war, and seeks to precipitate war. It is not the work of a day to amend the Constitution of the United States. The policy which Congress created represents the victories of a hundred fields, the sacrifices of a great people, the assumption of a vast debt. We do not propose to amend it in answer to the desire of Mr. Hill, or to desist from its enforcement because he assures us that his friends will massacre the negroes. But for the infatuation of Senators like Fessenden and Grimes, he would find, even now, that it would be safe for the negro to attend a Republican meeting in Camilla, and that a punishment swift as the very lightning would have made negro massacres an undesirable amusement. The blood of these poor people drips upon the Senate chairs of the Republicans who sustained by their votes the author and apologist of the massacre at New Orleans. We must endure Mr. Johnson a little longer, but we feel sure the nation will not welcome a continuance of his administration in Mr. Seymour. Be that as it may—Grant or Seymour—it is certain that reconstruction will stand, unless overthrown by the revolutionary violence suggested by General Blair and expected by Mr. Hill. From that law there is no appeal. It is the written and sealed decree of the Constitution, and, to paraphrase the rude figure of "Shylock," until Mr. Hill can rail the seal from off the bond, he but offends his lungs to speak so loud.

These are not pleasant words for us to say—nor are the words of Mr. Hill pleasant to hear. We take him to be an honest, angry, disappointed man—not without influence in his own country, but misled by political will-o'-the-wisps like Andrew Johnson and the Northern Copperheads. When he rants about millions of Northern men hating reconstruction, and asserts that, when the new war comes, there will no longer be a "united North," he merely repeats the gasconade that has probably floated to him through the fumes of Manhattan Club champagne. He heard these promises in 1860, and we presume if he were to take counsel of Mr. Brick Pomeroy, he would be told that a million of "red-hot" Democrats were waiting to follow him to battle. These promises were broken in the last war, and will not be kept in the next one. Pomeroy and his friends had one chance to fight, and they do not want another. They live upon the passions of men like Mr. Hill, and the malignity of men a great deal worse. In the last war, they were cowards and sneaks, and their voice is no portion of the sentiment of the North. Mr. Hill should take counsel from those who have power to help him. His friends are among those who answered war with war, and defeat with mercy and magnanimity. Let him remember what General Grant said to Rebels like himself in 1865:—"Have nothing to do with Northerners who opposed the war. They will never again be intrusted with power. The more you consort with them the more exacting the Republicans will be and ought to be. When you get home, urge your people to accept negro suffrage. The sooner you accept that, the better for all concerned." This is also our advice, given with the utmost sincerity and affection.

Mr. Hill cannot be cured of the delusion that he and his fellow Rebels are "the South," and "the Southern people;" so we will not try. We only ask him to note our protest. There is no arithmetic by which they can make themselves "ten millions;" yet he will continue to assert it. We believe now, as in 1860, in government based on the consent of the governed. He believes in aristocracy—the right of the wise and the strong to do as they will with the simple and the weak. Our basis of peace is, as it ever has been, universal amnesty—impartial suffrage. He insists that his party at the South shall vote, and that ours shall not. He will not be gratified. And when he says that no respectable man at the South agrees with us, he simply means that agreeing with us destroys their respectability. We deny his right, even as a Rebel, to pass judgment on James Longstreet, Joseph E. Brown, and William C. Wickham.

—We are tired of war, and clamor, and passionate recrimination! We mourn for the South, and long to see it emerge from the chaos that ranges within its borders. We desire to see peace and commerce, flourishing cities, mills on every stream, rich acres and teeming barns, a school in every township, and a good newspaper in every county. We long to see its States filled with a happy and prosperous people, and no memory of the dreadful war save what may linger in ballads and romances. But there can be no peace without justice. If Mr. Hill wants amnesty for himself, let him assure justice and protection to the negro, and cease to demand from the Constitution privileges which he refuses to his fellow-men. Let him follow the example of General Longstreet and John H. Reagan, of Thomas J. Durant and Governor Brown. We honor him for having fought secession in the beginning—let him not stain that record by contributing to anarchy now. If he can reach the Rebel citizens of Georgia, let him say that peace can only come with justice, and that we shall secure justice and peace in the election of General Grant. Thus we close this controversy; and in doing so beg Mr. Hill to rise above passionate and useless rhetoric, and aid us in the consummation of this glorious result.

The Leader Missing.

From the N. Y. Times.

Does not Jeff. Davis mean to come back in time to take part in the pending canvass? After his lieutenants and subordinates have set his squadrons in the field, does he intend to leave them to do all the fighting? To be sure, they did not make him the caudidate; but they put his principles again into the field, and his political character is at stake. He had one hundred and thirty-five of his subordinate Rebel officers in the National Convention of his party, and they defined its position and controlled its action. One of the foremost of them, Wade Hampton, has proclaimed in South Carolina that he made the platform—that he inserted in it the declaration that the laws of Congress on reconstruction are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void"—and that, he said, was all that made the platform of the party of any value to him.

The great body of the party has rallied to the summons Rebels of all grades, officers and privates—in all sections, North as well as South—those who fought and those who swore—those who perilled their lives and those who only perilled their honor—all who supported treason and rallied under the Rebel flag during the war, are rallying under the Democratic flag now. But they miss their leader! Why does he not come to them? He is free. No cruel shackles fetter his movements. No dungeon walls confine his energies or restrict the scope of his activity. Why does he hold himself aloof? Forrest, who waded in blood at Fort Pillow in his service, is again in the field—his blood-stained plume leads the van of the Democratic hosts who rally again in support of the lost cause. Semmes, who sank and burned so many peaceful, unarmed merchantmen during the war, and who was rescued from the Kearsarge by the sympathy of an English yacht-man, is doing valiant battle for Seymour and Blair. Lee, in more peaceful mood, contents himself with writing letters and pointing out to General Rosecrans how to make the Rebels hopeful and cheerful again, after the long winter of their discontent. And Stephens, relieved from the cares of the Confederate Vice-Presidency, is writing books, which he vainly hopes somebody will read, explaining what the war meant—why it began and when it ended.

But Davis cares for none of these things. He has not a word of cheer for his old confederates—not a line of advice to give them in their dire extremity. He is out on bail, and prefers the good cheer of the British who built the Alabama to the companionship of his warriors who surrendered once, and are getting ready to surrender once more. Jeff. never was a man of very warm sympathies. Like the man that did not go to his father's funeral, he never was any "hand for relations." But he ought not to turn his back so squarely on his old friends. They are having a hard fight—quite as hard as they had four years ago; and they miss their leader. Why won't he come home, and speak to the boys—or, at all events, write them a letter?

"A Liar without Shame."

From the N. Y. World.

We hope we need not say that this heading is a quotation, and we are sure that we need not say that it is quoted from the *Tribune*.

Did the *Tribune* mean it to apply to one General Kilpatrick, who for some time was in the employ of the Government as Minister to Chili, while drawing his salary also as a brigadier of the regular army, and who is now "on the stump" for General Grant in New Jersey and elsewhere? One might infer this from the fact that Kilpatrick made the following statement in one of his rural discourses on Wednesday:—

"I told Horatio Seymour to his face, in 1863 that he was the head and front of the riots, and that the Government ought to send him under guard to Fort Lafayette. If I had been in command I would have done it."

This same Kilpatrick is the person who wrote to the *Tribune* the other day, that when he was off the coast of Peru during the recent earthquakes he saw "five hundred mummies rise from the earth in a sitting posture, all in a row looking out to seaward." Mummies, to be sure, cannot be buried without ceasing promptly to be mummies. But nobody supposes that Kilpatrick knows anything more about mummies than he does about men, or morals, or manners, or anything worth knowing about. Very likely he thought he did see "five hundred mummies rise up in a row." There are cases in which people, who have lived for some time as this individual is commonly reported to have lived, suddenly get glimpses of five hundred or even of five thousand rats walking down street in the broad daylight.

No such excuse, however, offers for Kilpatrick's statement about himself and Governor Seymour. The only explanation of it, other than that which the *Tribune* has already put in our way, is to be found in the notion that possibly Kilpatrick may have dimly remembered what happened to himself, not in 1863, but in 1865, when a Democratic speaker "told him to his face," on a New Jersey platform, that he was saying the thing that was not, and that he knew himself to be saying the thing that was not.

"Presto! Change!"

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican organs, which at first greeted Mr. Delmar's statistics with a combined assault upon his accuracy, find, upon examination, that they are unable to impeach his statements, and so, all of a sudden—very likely by an inspiration from Wells himself, for how else should it have struck them all to chime in together?—they change front, and pretend that Mr. Delmar confirms the statements of Mr. Wells! On the same day (Thursday (it is telegraphed from Washington—again by the instigation of Wells, probably—that Mr. Wells will make no reply to the letter of Mr. Delmar. This outrivals the most agile performance of Jim Crow. Mr. Delmar's reputation for accuracy has risen wonderfully in the estimation of the Republican journals within the last two days, for they now seem to consider it quite a feather in the cap of Wells that Delmar indorses him! Mr. Wells has been so sore and chagrined by the criticisms on his letter that he seems very glad to have it demonstrated by Mr. Delmar that he did not coin his figures outright. This we never accused nor suspected him of doing, his unfairness consisting in the suppression of the figures that should have equally been given. The public accounts come under two heads, namely, the Register's receipts and expenditures, and the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures. Mr. Wells merely gave the former, and presented them as if they comprised the whole. To Mr. Delmar is due the credit of calling public attention to the other set of accounts, stating its nature, and giving the figures. The grand "flop" on Thursday, and the total silence of all the Republican journals, from first to last, respecting the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures suppressed by Mr. Wells and brought to light by Mr. Delmar, are a confession that the statements of the latter cannot be successfully controverted. Even the redoubtable Wells gives it up in despair.

The Republican Party and its Mission—General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"No further extension of slavery" was the grand issue upon which the Republican party came into power, and the first definite expression of this grand idea was given by the Buffalo Free-soil Convention of 1848, upon which Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams were placed in the field as the Presidential ticket of the Free soil party. The object of Van Buren, which was achieved, was the defeat of Cass in requital for the pro-slavery juggling of the regular Democratic conventions of 1844 and 1848, by which "Little Van" was cut out of what he considered his vested right, in another chance for a second term in the regular Democratic line of succession. Thus the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, in engineering his rejection in '44, and again in '48, at Baltimore, made of Van Buren a revengeful Samson, who, with his arms about its main supporting pillars, pulled their temple of Dagon down about their ears.

Down to the year 1848 Northern opposition to Southern slavery was too violent, impracticable, and revolutionary in its demands to make much headway. In denouncing the Union with the "slave power" as "a league with death," and the Constitution as "a covenant with hell," and in denouncing a separation of the Union in order to rid the North of the sin and scandal of slavery, the original abolition party of Garrison, Tappan, Phillips, and their associates and followers, repelled alike the lovers of the Union and the devotees of law and order in the North, while furnishing all the capital required by Calhoun and his disciples for the founding of a secession and Southern Confederacy party in the South. But Martin Van Buren, in 1848, upon his practical and attractive platform that thenceforward slavery should be shut out of the territories of the United States, introduced the wedge which split the Democratic party in twain at the Charleston Convention of 1860, and precipitated by fire and sword the extinction of the domineering Southern oligarchy, with their "peculiar institution."

The grand idea, we say, then, upon which the Republican party was organized in 1854 first came in a positive, practical, and impressive shape from Martin Van Buren as an independent Presidential candidate in 1848. The great compromise measures of Henry Clay in 1850 gave a check to this free soil agitation, which enabled poor Pierce to walk over the Presidential course in 1852; but in his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was a part of Clay's adjustment of 1850, poor Pierce reopened the box of Pandora and the door for the revival in infinitely greater strength of Van Buren's free soil movement. Thus, upon the platform of "no further extension of slavery," Fremont would have been overwhelmingly elected President in 1856 but for the third party movement of Fillmore, which crippled the Republican organization in all the free States and assisted in suppressing it by terrorism in all the South. In 1860, however, this order of things was reversed by the Charleston Convention. The Democratic party was torn to pieces, and from its Northern fragments and the floating materials of the disbanded Know-Nothing party the Republican party of 1860 came into power as on a Northern whirlwind, the free soil platform of Lincoln, like that of Fremont, being precisely the Van Buren platform of 1848—"no further extension of slavery."

The original mission of the Republican party, then, was simply to hold slavery to the ground which it occupied and to provide that no more slave territories or slave States should exist in the Union. Hence the Rebellion upon the heel of Lincoln's election. The South Carolina chivalry were armed and ready for it in 1851, after the admission, in 1850, of California as a free State, which broke the Southern balance of power in the Senate; but South Carolina was induced to wait for the co-operation of the other cotton States, and she got them in 1860 and 1861. From this point the original idea of the Republican party—a check against the extension of slavery—rapidly ripened under the war into Lincoln's emancipation proclamation—a military act which in the outset he thought would be as futile as "the Pope's bull against the comet." Since then, with the suppression of the Rebellion, we have had the absolute abolition of slavery and an interdict against its revival engrafted upon the Constitution itself. Here, then, one would think the mission of the Republican party at an end. But with the final extinction of slavery and the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, this new party of the North assumed a new mission in the work of reconstruction. The programme adopted for the work in 1866 was that of the Constitutional amendment, article fourteen. Upon this platform they swept the North, from ocean to ocean, against the policy of Andy Johnson. But the Southern States proving refractory under the encouragements of Johnson, the radicals of Congress in 1867 proceeded to a harsher plan, involving Southern military governments and a system of reconstruction based upon universal negro suffrage. The Northern elections of 1867 betrayed a heavy popular reaction against this system, and in the eight Rebel States thus reconstructed there is no more peace to-day than in the three which remain "out in the cold."

How is this business to be settled? General Grant will be triumphantly elected in consequence of the stupidity of the Democracy in fighting their battle of 1868 upon their platform of 1864. But what will be the policy of General Grant? In adhering strictly to the Constitutional amendment fourteen he will leave the reconstructed States to settle this disturbing question of negro suffrage for themselves; and if so, within a year or two, by the law of gravitation, the vote of the black laborers will be in the hands of their white employers from Virginia to Texas. But this amendment says that Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce its provisions, and the Congress elected with Grant may thus undertake the reconstruction over again of the States reconstructed, and which are now supposed to stand on the same footing as New York and New Jersey. What then? Then we may look for a reconstruction of parties, beginning with the clashing and disintegration of the diverse elements of the Republican party in Congress and ending with the restoration of the Democratic party to power on a new and substantial foundation. At all events, we expect that the mission of the Republican party will be ended with Grant's administration, and that after him a new party will come to the front, and that the present radical faction will disappear among the things of the past.

General Butler.

From the National Intelligencer.

We are not surprised to learn that General Benjamin F. Butler has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made by that party. In every particular but one he is their best representative man—the type of their morals, their political principles, the agencies they employ, their cruelty, their cowardice, their mean hatreds, and the keen rapacity which never loses sight of its object. In only one respect does the type fail. Not a statesman, not versed in the higher theory and walks of politics, shallow alike in history, constitutional law, and knowing, caring nothing at all of the means whereby a State may be made great, powerful, enduring, and prosperous, Butler is nevertheless smart, cunning, tricky, and armed with a sort of low wit that elevates him far above his Congressional associates; and these give him an intellectual pre eminence among them which, however annoying to the vanity of persons like Bingham and Schenck, is nevertheless an indisputable fact. It is by him and men smaller than he, and not less base, that the country has been governed for years, and will continue to be governed if the Republicans triumph in the Presidential election. The election of Grant means simply a perpetuation of the ruinous dynasty of Butler, Sumner, Wilson, Ashley, Schenck, Bingham, Donnelly, and Washburne.

During the last year Mr. Butler, or General Butler (no matter which), has steadily risen in influence among the radicals, until in their most distinctive and important party measure, viz., the impeachment of the President, he became not only leader, but manager of the party. He owed this even less to his own audacity than to the incapability of his associates, whose resources fell so far short of their ambition that there was nothing left for them to do but to let Butler take the lead. In many respects that we could mention Butler is the best type of the Republican party that we can now think of. This party constantly parades its services and sacrifices during the late war; but it is written in the memory of all that the most these leaders did was to put in substitutes, make fat contracts with the Government, and to invest in Government loans at forty cents gold to the hundred, on which bonds they now demand not only six per cent. interest in gold, but also ask a violation of the express terms of the contract, stipulating payment in lawful money. It was, on their part, a safe sort of patriotism, and consisted chiefly in making money and egging on others to the front. Now, who better than the hero of New Orleans and Fort Fisher to exemplify this sort of patriotism? Again, Butler was a violent Breckinridge man in 1860; he voted steadily for Jeff. Davis at Charleston as the most ultra Southerner he could find; and when, in October, 1860, he was satisfied that Mr. Lincoln's election was a foregone conclusion, he predicted, eulogized, and defended, in this city, the secession of the South, exultingly asserting that it would lead to the utter destruction and ruin of what he was pleased to term the "Black Republican party." Such are the "loyal" antecedents of this loyal candidate for Congress, and who, we demand, could better illustrate the hypocrisy of a party which hugs Holden, Hunnicutt, and Joe Brown—all violent secessionists—to its bosom? Again, look at the whole man, his entire moral nature, and see if there be any man whose utter destitution of moral principle, whose utter indifference even to the opinions of mankind, render him so fit to lead a band of leaders who are confessedly without shame, whose stock in trade is agitation and stirring up of hatreds, conflicts, and a war of races? Who fitter than he to head an organization which, as it only lives and fattens by public disorder, naturally cherishes and uses the powers of government to perpetuate that condition of affairs, without which it would, as many of its supporters have admitted, cease to exist as a party? The presence and predominance of men like Butler in the public councils mark the decadence of public virtue. The age of gold has given place to an age of brass, days of insolent vice, a rapacious cruelty that vaunts itself loyal without a blush, and spurns the Constitution on all occasions, save only as the mere stepping-stone to the offices by which plunder is to be wrung from the people. If we are ever to escape from this shameless degeneracy and prostitution of the public morals which this nomination serves so fitly to exemplify, it is by the utter defeat of the Republican party, and the advent to power of men pledged to reform. Will any man tell us that this is to be secured by the election of Butler, Donnelly, Ashley, Colfax, and Grant, or any of their set?

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 19

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1534 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
The regular Fall Quarter will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.
Pupils may enter during this and next week.
The Directors are pleased to be able to announce the engagement of the following-named Professors:—
RUDOLPH BENNIG, the eminent Violoncellist.
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, Pianist and Theorist, from Leipsic.
HENRY G. THUNDER, Instructor on the Grand Organ.
THEODORE BOETTGER, Pianist, from the New York Conservatory of Music 8 12 6m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th St. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 1yrp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. SMITH, Assignee of JOSEPH L. KEEN, for the benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 6th, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER,
9 24 thstu5t* Auditor.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., and will be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE.
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 11rp PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15 FREE GALLERY.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
Has just received a choice selection of new CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, which are offered at moderate prices.
FRAMES, in gold and walnut, of every pattern.
10 1 3t No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
N. B. BOOK, STATIONERY, and PICTURE STORE.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old resin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 42 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 10 22 3mrp

BOYS IN BLUE!

Banquet at the Union League.

The Demonstration Last Night

Yesterday afternoon, immediately after the procession, a large number of distinguished officers of the army and prominent citizens repaired to the Union League House, where a fine banquet was in readiness. Mayor McMichael called the assembly to order, and introduced General Burnside, who made a capital speech. Governor Geary also made a speech, in which he pledged Pennsylvania for 20,000 majority for General Grant.

Hon. Henry Wilson said this had been to him a day of mingled emotions. He came here to see the brave officers who led our armies in the late war, and the brave soldiers who won our battles—to pay the tribute of his heart to the men who saved our country, and are ready to save it again. During the war it had been his duty to serve upon a committee upon the conduct of the war, and he was rejoiced to meet so many soldiers to-day. They had had a great day in this city, and it was always a great day in Philadelphia when the Union soldiers passed through it.

During the war, when they were *en route* for the field, or when they returned, worn and weary, from their campaigns, and one of the most touching sights that he had seen to-day, and it made his heart glad and the tears start to his eyes, was the children of the soldiers and sailors who fell during the war, and who had been adopted and were now being educated at the expense of the State, and he wished that every State in the Union would follow her splendid example. It had been said that the cause is the same to-day that it was when our armies were fighting in the field. Stephen A. Douglas said, a short time before he died, that there were only two parties in the country, and those were loyal men and traitors. There are no doubt, some good men in the Democratic party, but they are wrongly sorted, and what the Senator wanted the soldiers to do between this and next November was to go to work and sort them out.

He hoped that every loyal veteran would make it his work to plead with these men, and beg of them not to vote any longer with a party of traitors, but go with the party that never yet gave one traitor who fired upon the flag of his country. When the Senator saw the flags borne by the Boys as they marched past to-day, he thought it was something to thank God for that we belonged to a party that never fired on the Stars and Stripes, and that never murdered a Union man.

He had taken brave soldiers by the hand to-day, some of whom he had seen go forth into the field in the full vigor of manhood, but who were now maimed and crippled, and he thanked Heaven that the party he belonged to was not responsible for this. And then he thought of those other brave men who had fallen, and he thought of the many desolated homes, the weeping mothers, and heart-broken wives and children, and these call upon us now to do our duty. The Senator closed by saying that the lovers of liberty all over the world were looking on with interest, and without exception praying for the election of Grant and Colfax. Mr. Wilson was most enthusiastically received, and often interrupted by applause.

The New York Glee Club sang very effectively "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and "Poor Seymour," the latter creating much merriment and applause. Speeches were also made by General Sickles, Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, and Judge Kelley, when the company separated.

The Meeting.

Broad street never presented such a scene as last evening. From Market to Spruce there was a dense crowd of men, women, and children, and never was such enthusiasm displayed.

The meeting at the main stand was organized about eight o'clock, by the election of Colonel John W. Forney to the chair.

Mr. Forney,

on taking the chair, said:—Fellow-citizens—The soldiers of the Union who have crushed the Rebellion with arms, assemble here now to declare for peace. Having graduated in the stern school of the war, they are determined now to have the results of the peace they conquered. Our armies have disbanded and returned to their homes, but by their presence here to-day give renewed assurance of their devotion to the Union. Having conquered the Rebellion for the first time with bullets, they now propose to conquer it again with ballots. (Applause.)

Their order, intelligence, and patriotism have created amazement among both friends and foes. As they obeyed their General while under him in arms, so they will also obey him when he is elected President of the United States. (Applause.) Mr. Forney then introduced, in a few complimentary remarks,

Governor Geary.

He was received with cheers, and said:—

My Fellow-soldiers and Citizens:—I feel myself peculiarly happy to be able to address this great assembly on this occasion. I feel that this is no common honor placed upon me in being allowed to address you this evening, in this city which gave birth to American liberty. (Applause.) I feel, my friends, that this is a great and glorious occasion. I have travelled through this State for the last few weeks, and I present to you glad tidings, and say to you that Pennsylvania was never aroused as she is at present. Her people are in the *qui vive* to know whether we are to have peace or war. We have had enough of war, and its fruits pervade every house in the land.

Only those who took no part in the last great war are those who now want to plunge the country into a civil war. That party was a peace party when war was in the land, but now is a war party when there is peace. (Applause.) I thank God I belong to a party who never murdered any of its defenders. There is not a man in this great country that can show me a Republican that has ever murdered one of its soldiers. On this occasion I fearlessly make the assertion, the Democratic party are responsible for this war, the debt, and taxation. What is more, my fellow citizens, they are responsible for the death of three hundred thousand of our brave "Boys in Blue."

After referring, in a few words, to the candidates, I shall give way to the gentlemen who are strangers here and whom you all desire to hear. After Appomattox the soldiers all desired that Grant should be our President. After that surrender you could hear nothing from the Democratic papers of the land but plaudits for Grant and their opinion of his fitness for the Presidency. Yes, my friends, he has proved himself not only a soldier but a statesman, whom we can trust and whom we will trust. (Applause.) We the whole people of the country have chosen him, and all that remains now are the suffrages of a free and gallant people to be cast for him at the election in November.

We had a candidate (educated at the same school as Grant) four years ago, McClellan, whom these people thought that his graduation at West Point fitted him to be President; but how different now, when it is another graduate! They say, also, that he is no soldier. Well, let us look at Vicksburg, Donelson, and Chickamauga. (Applause.) Go with him through all the battles of the campaign, ending at Appomattox Court House, and fling this calumny back. (Applause.) It is scarcely necessary to go back to the history of his predecessor to contrast the two, but let us look at Seymour in contrast. You remember that on one 4th of July there was a riot in New York. He could not quell a riot. Is he a fitting man to heal the animosities and agitation in the country at present?

Seymour thinks now he has got into a whirl, and that whirl will take him in the Ides of November out of our sight. (Applause.) The old Federal party failed when it opposed the War of 1812. The Whig party went down for opposing the war with Mexico, and so the Democratic party will go down for opposing our war for the Union. (Applause.) And now, in conclusion, let me say, no matter where you live, go up and vote for Grant, and in Philadelphia particularly you must do the same, for here the contest is to be decided. My friends, I ask you to do your whole duty in the coming campaign, and all will be well. (Applause.)

General Daniel E. Sickles

was then introduced, and received with thunders of applause. He began:—

Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and Comrades:—Again it is my pleasure to witness another ovation in Philadelphia. Thousands of the soldiers of the Union are here at your invitation, to record with you a vow that no effort, no sacrifice that a freeman can make, will be spared to achieve the election of Grant to the Presidency. (Applause.) The soldiers are here for no hostile purpose. They come to save in peace and at the ballot-box what was won in war on the field. They have met here a cordial welcome from the people. They have met here the same kindness and hospitality that you extended to them during the war.

No true soldier of the Union army can help looking back with gratitude to the kindness with which Philadelphia ever greeted the soldier. Yet Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, says that they have come here to fraudulently vote. (Cries of "liar," "liar.") Why their whole past record and history will prove that statement false. Why is it, comrades, that you see everywhere among the leaders—not the masses—of the Democratic party such bitter and persistent malignity towards you? Is it because your valor makes them blush with shame? Is it because they would rather welcome such men as Forrest and Hampton than you? ("That's it.") And hear I bear witness to the peaceful bearing of the "Boys in Blue" under these repeated attacks.

Never will they be made responsible for a breach of the peace; but if the time should ever unhappily come when they will be compelled to again shoulder their muskets, they are ready again to put down insurrection either North or South. (Cheers.) It seems to me that the Democratic party has lately received a reinforcement. (Laughter.) There have been two processions in Philadelphia to-day, a procession almost countless in numbers of loyal veterans, and a procession of Rebel veterans from Baltimore on their way to the Station House. (Laughter.) They have also got another reinforcement from Europe. Formerly Seymour tried hard to have McClellan elected to the Presidency. Now that the war is ended successfully, and the Democrats want its reinauguration, McClellan has been imported from Europe to help to elect Seymour, that their designs may be accomplished. Another reinforcement is also to come soon for them, when Jeff. Davis takes the stump for Seymour.

It is not strange that the soldiers and sailors of the republic should rally for Grant. It is because the Rebels are striving to again establish that government they vainly fought to build. It is for this reason that all our gallant boys are for Grant. (Applause.) It is for this reason that Sherman, and Sheridan, and Farragut, and Kilpatrick are for Grant. The war of Rebellion was an admonition that this Union could not live half free and half slave. We saved it by making it all free. Now we are again admonished that it cannot live half Rebel and half loyal. To avoid, then, a second conflict, we must elect men who will be safe custodians of our country. We have been told that Congress was radical, because it denounced the Rebel governments in the Rebel States; and now it is again denounced as radical, because it would reconstruct those States and bring them back into the Union.

The Democrats, so great is their opposition, would inaugurate another rebellion. They would have a dictator—a military dictator—and Frank Blair says that the President may become a military dictator. With the success of that principle our republic is lost. Take the Democratic party in its inception in the time of Jefferson, follow it through its history down to its decline and fall in 1860, and you find that its watchword has always been "Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Labor;" but the so-called Democratic party of to-day is nothing like that ancient Democratic party. Such men as Jefferson and Jackson would refuse to be enrolled in the ranks of the Democrats to-day. There are thousands of loyal and patriotic men who once belonged to that great party, but they are all with us now, and are all for Grant.

Never can this Government descend into the hands of a disloyal party. As well might the Indians attempt to reclaim their lost hunting grounds and drive back civilization, as for the disloyal Copperhead party to attempt to gain possession of our Government. (Applause.)

The chairman then introduced

The New York Glee Club,

which sang a "Union hymn" and a harmonious lay about the fate of Seymour. The club was loudly applauded.

Hon. James Harlan,

Senator from Iowa, was then introduced. He said:—

Friends and Fellow-citizens:—I feel a little out of place in attempting to make an address, however brief, under the present auspices. It seems to me that your time should be entirely taken up by your comrades in arms. But there may be a few things well to advert to, suggested by the eloquent speech to which you have just listened. I know that I am addressing a loyal assemblage, men who desire the perpetuation of our liberties and the downfall of Rebels. Which would most subserve the great aims of every patriotic citizen—to vote in the coming election for Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair or to vote for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax? We should take a careful survey of the situation, and see what is best for us to do. That party which is called the Conservative party has swallowed up the old Democratic party, and some few Republicans. This Conservative party is now heartily in support of Seymour and Blair.

The Democratic party had control of the Government from 1853 to 1861, but afterwards lost its *prestige*, and the Government passed into other hands. They split up among themselves, and could no longer agree upon a national platform to present to the people. They plunged the country into war, ruined our finances, and brought misery over the land. On the 4th of March, 1861, the Government passed into the hands of the Republican party, and though, perhaps, it has made some mistakes, yet, I think, all must acknowledge it has conducted the nation pretty well.

The Democrats said that we could not put down the Rebellion; that we had no authority to coerce a State. Yet under the Republican party the war was conducted to a successful issue, our finances were rendered firm, and our army and navy made of such strength as to command the respect of the civilized world. Would the Government have been carried on more successfully or creditably under Democratic rule? No! Why, had they had the control of affairs, we now would not possess a Government. At the present time they are crying out aloud against the reconstruction acts passed by Congress. They declare them unconstitutional and void. They even said that the call of President Lincoln for volunteers was unconstitutional; that the freeing of the slaves was unconstitutional; that the raising of money for the payment of our soldiers was unconstitutional. Not one act of the Government passed in support of the war did they countenance or applaud.

Now they propose to accomplish a great revolution in matters of a finance. They want to issue thousands of millions of greenbacks in addition to the amount already in circulation. Their policy does not recognize the payment of either the principal or interest of the bonds. They would in effect repudiate. They want to surpass the Republicans in other measures of taxation. We deem it better to tax the luxuries and unnecessaries of life. They would tax everything alike; they would exempt nothing. The Senator concluded by remarking that the Democrats did not intend to undo the measures of the Republicans, to which they are opposed, by the peaceful means of repealing them if they came into power, but by force of arms, by having their President call on his Democratic cohorts to do the work.

General Stevens, of New Hampshire,

was then introduced as a "soldier statesman." He said:—

I am happy, my fellow-citizens, to meet you this evening on the broad platform of Republicanism, to speak to the brave boys who defended and saved the nation. Although I come from New Hampshire, I claim the right to speak here in Pennsylvania, for the bones of New Hampshire soldiers mingle with the bones of Pennsylvania soldiers on the hills of Gettysburg. We have fought together at Vicksburg and at Richmond, and our deeds are to live together in history. The Republican party has attained a place of honor and renown in the annals of the country, and its mission is now to perpetuate the principles of liberty and right it has so long championed.

The General alluded then to the impeachment trial, and said that he had had the honor to vote twice for that measure. We tried hard to get Johnson out of office, but failed. Somebody, for whose opinion I am not responsible, has said that the reason we couldn't get him out was because he went in so tight. The speaker prophesied the election of Grant and Colfax, and then referred to a stumping tour he had made through the Lehigh Valley in this State. The Republicans there, he said, are not as numerous as he had seen in other places, but their number is daily increasing, and they are becoming alive in enthusiasm for that great soldier, Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

He then related several humorous anecdotes bearing upon the Democratic attacks on General Grant, and said that, in case another war should ensue, the "Boys in Blue" would commence at the right, and begin the hanging early in the day. The Democrats charge Grant with drunkenness, but I stand here to hurl back into their teeth the foul lie. He said that the result of the Presidential election depended on the Keystone State, and adjured his hearers to do their whole duty in the contest.

With an eloquent peroration, which was loudly applauded, General Stevens concluded.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania,

was then introduced, and received with cheers. He began by saying that he was most heartily with his hearers on the issues involved in this political canvass. He had been through the western portion of this State, and though he did not know what the Republican majority would amount to, he never knew a time when so much enthusiasm reigned throughout the entire State. With Grant we cry—"Let us have peace." It is a question which affects the stability of the Government.

The Democrats would destroy it; but shall we allow them to accomplish their traitorous designs? Shall we yield the Government into their hands? No, never. Let us elect a President who will teach these Copperheads that they must obey the laws; and to this end let every man in my presence resolve to do his best in the good work. As the war of arms is over, let us now boldly engage in the war of ideas, and let us fight manfully for the right ideas. The Governor, suffering from a severe hoarseness, with a few additional remarks begged to be excused, and retired amid great applause.

General Kilpatrick

was then introduced, and received with three rousing cheers, and spoke as follows:—

A party that cannot afford to be just does not deserve to live. Let us take into consideration the Reconstruction acts. Let us see if we have not been just. The States in the Rebellion had erected a consolidated despotism, which had for four years voted men and money to upset our country and fight against us.

Now these were the white men of the South. New governments were to be formed there after the non-success of their rebellion. And whom were these governments to be made for—for the white men alone? No; all the men of every nationality and color had a right there to be looked out for in this new reconstruction, and we did it. (Applause.) Well, we offered them the Fourteenth amendment, and they rejected it; but we have, notwithstanding this rejection, made it the law of the land, and all races and colors are protected in their rights of citizenship there to-day. (Applause.)

I know something of the war. I saw the men of Maine, New York, and New Jersey make that gallant cavalry charge at Brandy Station, Va; I saw your own Governor Geary—(applause)—plant the flag of Pennsylvania high up on Rock Face Ridge, Tenn.; your daring deeds shall be perpetuated in story and song; but that will never cover all that is owing to you. Comrades, we pledge you here to-day to stand true to those principles for which we fought and bled. (Applause, "We will.") And I will feel that all our exertions will not have been in vain when our cause is crowned with triumph in the coming November. (Applause and cheers.)

THE OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

At the stand at Broad and Walnut streets Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst presided. Speeches were delivered by Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, General Adam T. King, of Baltimore, and J. F. Manning, Esq., of Massachusetts.

The meeting at the stand on Broad street, below Chesnut, was presided over by Hon. John P. Verree. The following gentlemen made addresses:—Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin; General Carrington, of Washington; and Major Pangborn, of New York. Hon. Isaac A. Sheppard presided over the meeting on Broad street, above Chesnut, at which several eminent gentlemen delivered eloquent and patriotic addresses.

THE PARADE.

As Senator Cattell was concluding his speech, at the main stand, the torchlight procession hove in sight, and as he finished the first companies reached the League House. At this point the street was illuminated by fireworks provided by the League. Two stands for the purpose had been provided, one at either end of the Club building, and as the line of the procession approached, the signal for lighting the monster rockets and bengolas was given, and the whole neighborhood was bathed in blue and golden fire. Into this magical atmosphere, accompanied by music heightened by cheers and huzzas, penetrated the pioneers. As each successive company filed past the League it cheered lustily, and the great crowd in the street, as well as the numbers on the roof and balconies of the Club house, were not slow to return the greeting.

The New York delegation was very strong, and was greeted with delight by the assemblage. A club from Trenton looked very well, and met with approval. Camden also furnished a numerous and well-appointed corps. Delaware had all eyes upon her, and threw well under the inspection.

The front of the League House was illuminated in its usual handsome style for great political occasions. The names of Lincoln, Grant, Farragut, and other heroes appeared in gas-jets over the windows and balconies, and the noble building was draped with flags and streamers. From the street it presented a magnificent appearance, calculated to impress the delegations as they marched by in the glare of all its lights, and under the magnetic sympathy of outstretched hands and friendly voices. And still on and on the line of torches came. There seemed to be no end of them. When the line reached Walnut street it turned and countermarched up Broad. This double line, with its various bands of music performing, if not in concord, at least together, made up a scene of excitement and confusion which critics in this kind of entertainment esteem essential to success. Not only infantry appeared in the procession, but cavalry; and not only cavalry, but artillery. A battery of light pieces was dragged over the route by long lines of jolly fellows, who appeared to enjoy lugging its weight. The tars were the recipients of especial favors from the ladies and gentlemen on the League balconies, perhaps on account of their numbers as compared to the rest of the procession.

Many of the boys looked pretty well tired out, what with marching and incidentals, but they held their ground well. Not a few instances were noted of a desire to cheer Grant and Colfax or the Union League, and a manifest inability to do so arising from hoarseness. There were gaps in the line, too, as though the spirit was willing though the flesh was weak, and there were enough genuine spirit and vim to make up for all deficiencies.

The "Invincibles" were the great success of the evening in a spectacular point of view. They marched 1500 strong, eight abreast, and conquered the hearts of the gentle sex by their stern appearance and martial bearing. Every second Invincible carried a bouquet, but that did not militate against his very warlike appearance. The other city clubs were also out in great strength. It was quite late (past twelve o'clock) when the last of the great procession passed the League, but the crowds did not disperse until they had closely scanned the man who carried the last torch, and had responded in a friendly spirit to the last house "cheer."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.)

COWARDLY ATTACKS.—Captain Albert Grant, commander of the "Boys in Blue" of the District of Columbia, was the victim last night of a most ruffianly assault, resulting in his being severely wounded. While the column was passing by Ninth, along Christian street, Captain A. Grant (whose own command had just before been dismissed, having marched in the morning procession) was riding at the head of the Invincibles, accompanied by several of his staff. The southeast corner house had a Seymour and Blair transparency, and a crowd was standing by shouting for the Democratic candidates. One of the mounted officers heard the remark, "Take the man with the spectacles," referring to Major Seip, of Washington. Immediately a brick was thrown, which missed Seip and struck Grant, inflicting a very severe wound. A number of the Invincibles rushed to the sidewalk, but the assailants disappeared in the house. No attack was made on it, however, and the column moved on. The wounded officer was taken from his horse, and after several persons had refused to allow him to enter their dwellings, he was taken to Dr. Ashe's house, No. 806 Christian street, two blocks from the place of attack. While Major Seip was holding the horses stones were thrown at him, and he was obliged to dismount.

At Broad and Catharine streets a number of Democrats made an assault on the Berry Club, but were repulsed in so handsome a manner they will probably quit such business for a short time.

At Third and South streets a few Democrats were taught the penalty of bad manners in applying opprobrious epithets to respectable men.

HOSPITAL RECORD.—The following cases were received at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

John Alexander, aged fifty-two years, ankle fractured by a piece of machinery falling on him at the depot at Thirteenth and Market streets.

Edwin Howard, colored, aged twenty-seven years, shot in the eye, by some unknown person, at Eighth and Lombard streets.

John Wardell, a soldier of the New York delegation, in a state of exhaustion from becoming overheated. Medical aid was administered, and he was soon able to be removed by his comrades.

Martin Devine, aged 38, internally injured by coal falling on him, on board the ship William Cummings.

John Bruce, aged 24, kicked in the face at Sixth and Carpenter streets; his face resembling liver.

Samuel Tunly, aged 30, knocked down stairs at a house in Auburn street, near Eighth, and severely injured.

Annie Antoine, aged 21, struck on the head, at Seventh and St. Mary streets, by a porter bottle in the hands of Hester Donly.

MAN SHOT.—A disturbance took place yesterday while the procession was passing Sixth and Pine streets, during which one or more pistol shots were fired. A young man named George W. Sawyer, standing among the spectators, was shot in the left breast and very dangerously wounded. He was removed to a drug store in the neighborhood, and subsequently taken to the Hospital, where the ball was extracted. Sawyer's condition is considered critical. He resides at Twentieth and South streets.

THE RECENT SHOOTING IN FRANKFORD.—Timothy Salmon, a resident of Huntingdon street, Twenty-fifth ward, has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the assault on Policemen McClintock and Horrocks, at Frankford, on Wednesday night last. Officer McClintock was shot under one of his eyes, and will lose the sight of that eye. Salmon has been held by Alderman Holme in $2000 bail for his appearance at Court. Other parties concerned in the assault have not yet been arrested.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ASSESSOR.—Michael McArdle, an assessor of the Seventeenth ward, was arrested on the charge of refusing to assess a resident of the ward born in the country, whose father was present to vouch for him. Alderman Eggleton held him in $2000 bail for trial.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 58	MOON RISES	6 39
SUN SETS	5 39	HIGH WATER	4 00

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque David Nichols, Wyman, Salem, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Everglade, Leland, Boston, do.
Str R. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Howes, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Buoy on the Middle, passed a barque, light-loaded; off Duck Creek, one brig; off Wilmington Creek, one barque, names unknown, all bound up.
Schr W. Boardman, Billard, from New York via Wilmington, Del., with guano to captain.
Schr Problem, Crowell, from Georgetown, D. C., with coal to order.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Juvenile, Hcuston, 3 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, from Laurel, Del.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tyro, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 30th ult.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 27th ult., via Havana.
Barque Brilliant, from Greenock for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult., Nantucket Lightship bearing N., 25 miles distant.
Brig Herald, Wood, at Sagua 19th ult., from Havana.
Brig Monticello, Hosmer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 30th ult.
Schr Watanga, Munroe, at Georgetown, S. C., 28th ult., from Charleston.
Schrs Merchant, Phillips, and Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hence, at Alexandria 30th ult.
Schrs Fysaway, J. Allen, and Minnie Kinnie, hence, at New London 1st inst.
Schr L. Newton, Gray, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schrs Annie Morris, Putnam, from New Haven; T. Borden, Wrighington, from Fall River; H. H. Rogers, Lunt, from Providence; Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, from Warren; and C. A. Atwater, Norris from Newport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schrs D. B. Stiker, Vanglider; E. & L. Cordery, Grace; and M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Salem 30th ultimo.
Schrs Clara, Meiford, and Kate V. Edwards Allen, hence, at Danvers 30th ult.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown; J. R. Johnson, Smith; and Fanny, Hopkins, hence, at Providence 30th ult., the latter for Pawtucket.
Schrs Carlton Jayne, Brown, and Naiad Queen, Chase, hence at Fall River 30th ult.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen; Little Rock, Fenton; and Serene, Jones, hence, at Richmond 1st inst.
Schrs C. E. Jackson, Adams, and E. & L. Marts, Marts, hence, at Salem 29th ult.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 29th ult., and arrived at Holmes' Hole same day.
Schr J. L. Hornet, Adams, hence, at Washington, D. C., 1st inst.
Schrs Thomas Holcombe, Godfrey; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; E. De Hart, Law; Thos. G. Benton, Corson; Lucy A. Orcutt, Butler; Mary D. Ireland, Ireland; W. F. Phelps, Cranmer; Clyde, Gage; Caroline Young, Young; Rachel Seaman, Norris; J. H. Allen, Ketchum; F. Edwards, Edwards; Emma Bacon, Case; John A. Griffin, Corson; J. W. Hall, Powell; and Nellie Doe, Richardson, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 30th ult.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence, at Wareham 30th ultimo.
Schrs Goddess, Kelly, and Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence, at Lynn 29th ult.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, hence, at Washington, D. C., 30th ult.
Schr M. J. Adams, hence, at Portland 29th ult.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, hence, at Lighton 29th ult.
Schr Ida L. Adams, of and from Philadelphia, for Richmond, with coal (before reported), sprung a leak on the 24th ult., off the mouth of the Potomac river. The vessel settling so fast, the captain was compelled to run her ashore at or near the Great Wicomico river. Messrs Lewis & Crellen, of the Coast Wrecking Company, have gone from Norfolk in the schr Meteor, to her assistance. The Ida L. registered 243 tons; was built at Fairhaven, Ct., in 1865, and is owned by S. W. Lewis & Co., of New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Galveston Civilian of the 19th ult., says:—We are requested by Dr. O. Smith, the Quarantine Officer of this port, to state for the benefit of mariners, that from this time until the closing of the quarantine, a red light will be suspended from the foremast of the pilot boat Sam Houston, in the bay off the quarantine station, from sunset to sunrise, as a signal for vessels to come to for quarantine inspection. All vessels coming into the harbor after dark will be required to come to anchor in the immediate vicinity of the Sam Houston, and remain there until boarded and inspected. Masters of vessels coming into Galveston harbor may save trouble by complying with the requirements of this notice.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $3 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES,
To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 9 22 tuths

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on
WEST BOUND TRADE,
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.
For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
S. B. KINGSTON,
9 24 General Freight Agent Penna R. R. Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRICKET
AND
BASE BALL
EXTRAORDINARY!
Philadelphia vs. All-England.
United States vs. All-England.
ATHLETIC vs. All-England.
These International Matches will open on SATURDAY NEXT, October 3, at 11 A. M., and close on MONDAY, October 12.
FIRST MATCH, October 3, 5, 6.
Twenty-two Americans, of Philadelphia, vs English Professional.
SECOND MATCH, October 8, 9, 10.
Twenty-two of All United States vs. English Professionals.
THIRD MATCH, October 12.
Athletic Nine vs. English Professionals,
TO BE PLAYED ON THE GERMANTOWN CLUB GROUND.
Take cars at Ninth and Green.
Trains at 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, and 4 will stop opposite Cricket Field. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Admission to Ground.....$ 50
Season Tickets.....2 00
Season Tickets, with reserved seat on covered platform.....5 00
NOTE.—No season or reserved seat tickets are transferrable.
Tickets for sale at CHAS. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at JOSEPH PARKER'S, MAIN Street, Germantown.
The Germania Band has been engaged.
Restaurant and Refreshments on the Ground. 9 21

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

RESERVED SEATS ON PLATFORM FOR EACH DAY OF CRICKET WEEK can be secured at
TRUMPLER'S,
No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
RESERVED SEATS FOR THE DAY will also be sold at Ticket Office at Cricket Field. 10 2 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF SOHLKE,
and positively last performance of
UNDINE.
FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF SOHLKE, BONFANTI, SCHLAGER, TEREBELLI, ORSERTI, SETTI, THERESE and the entire Grand Corypheus and Ballet. Last appearance of Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss ELDRIDGE, Miss LUDLOW, and the entire Company.
WATER LILY BALLET—BALLET DES POISSONS
CARNIVAL DE VENISE. UNDINE.
DEMON DANCE.
MONDAY—The Grand Parisian Ballet commence their farewell week at Brooklyn Academy, and Niblo's N. Y., prior to their departure for Europe.
MONDAY, MERE—Boucicault's FOUL PLAY, by the original cast of the Broadway, New York.
Admission, 50 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
GREAT BILL—COMEDY AND DRAMA,
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), October 3,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Letitia Hardy.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
After which Boucicault's drama,
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding.....BARTON HILL
Meg.....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
MONDAY—LOTTA—LITTLE NELL.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 3,
MRS F. W. LANDER
will appear for the last time as
MARY STUART,
In Mrs. Frances Kemble's translation of Schiller's great historical tragedy of
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
MONDAY—Reed's celebrated tragedy of
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in a NEW PROGRAMME.
SECOND WEEK, AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
THIRD WEEK OF THE DUTCH COMEDIAN,
JOE EMMETT.
First week of THE TERPSICHOREAN WONDER, MASTER STEVIE ROGERS. [9 28 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM Oct. 11.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts, $5.
Package of four Tickets.....$1.
Single Admission.....50 cents.
Can be had at Boner's store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, where engagements may be made for Concerts, Commencements, Private Parties, etc. 10 1

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY-SECOND MATINEE (Second of New Series), at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY, October 7, at 3 P. M. Fall Quarter will begin October 12. See advertisement under Instruction. 10 3 4t

MR. THUNDER'S CHORAL CLASS WILL hold their FIRST REHEARSAL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7.
A few vacancies yet to be filled. Applicants will please apply to Mr. THUNDER, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 220 S. FOURTH Street. 9 28 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.
The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to
JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

Acting With the Democratic Party.

Ever since the publication of the letter written by General Dix on September 4, in which he so mercilessly exposed the incapacity and treachery of Horatio Seymour, the Democratic papers have been thrown into a towering passion by the mere mention of his name. The New York *World*, the political guardian of Mr. Seymour, and the keeper of his conscience, has been especially worried by that "rancorous letter," "laying bare a heart ulcerating ith spite and envy," and has attempted to counteract its effect by the most unmitigated abuse of its author.

The St. Louis *Republican*, however, has taken a different course to effect the same object, and has unwittingly called attention to a very damaging fact. The *Republican* deprecatingly says that "General Dix has not acted with the Democratic party since the war began in 1861." A more truthful and perplexing confession was never made. The first act of General Dix, on the outbreak of the war, was to utter those words which have not yet lost their force, and which will grow brighter and stronger with the lapse of time:—"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" This, by the record made by the Democratic party, during and since the war, was the point at which he broke off the political associations of a lifetime, and cut himself loose from a party the Southern branch of which wantonly assailed the life of the nation, while the Northern branch stood aloof with folded hands, or attempted to thwart the loyal army by getting up "a fire in the rear."

General Dix fought and acted on the side of the Union until the close of hostilities. He then entered into the Wigwam movement of 1866, and in reward for this was sent by Andrew Johnson as Minister to France. But he soon recognized the fact that the Wigwam movement was nothing more nor less than rebellion in disguise; and that the Democratic party was striving to render the war a failure, as its platform of 1864 had already declared it to be; and, finally, when the crowning iniquity of the Tammany Convention, the nomination of Horatio Seymour, was perpetrated, his true and loyal spirit could no longer suffer his name to be associated with the party which thus attempted to wreck and ruin the hopes of liberty and justice forever.

So, as the St. Louis *Republican* appears anxious for the world to believe, "General Dix has not acted with the Democratic party since the war began in 1861," and his present course is not to be regarded as a defection from its ranks. How many of the brave and loyal men who followed the flag do the Democratic party expect to lose in the same way, and for similar reasons?

The Israelites and General Grant.

A powerful attempt is now being made to excite the hostility of Israelites against General Grant, in consequence of the order issued by him while in command at Vicksburg. That the order was published is certain. That General Grant regrets having issued such an order we do not doubt. We also regret that it was published. Is this the only instance in history of an error committed by a great man? General Jackson erred when he uttered great oaths. Is General Jackson, therefore, to be looked upon as an immoral man for having thus transgressed? Benjamin Franklin confesses to decidedly immoral conduct in the days of his early manhood. Is Benjamin Franklin looked upon as a personification of immorality, or does this blemish deprive him of all right to be looked upon as a patriot and a great man? Mr. Jefferson disposed of some of his property by lottery. Has Mr. Jefferson since been looked upon as a gambler? John Wesley believed, it is said, in the strict Scriptural letter with reference to the punishment to be inflicted on witches. Will any one say that Mr. Wesley was wanting in humanity? Martin Luther advised his friends to sing and dance on Sundays. Is he generally regarded as a favorer of Sunday sports? Is the esteem in which the great Edmund Burke is held by all cultivated minds cancelled by the fact that he violently changed his opinions at the time of the French Revolution, and afterwards accepted a pension from the Crown?

But why multiply the catalogue? We could go on increasing the list into pages. The blemishes we have mentioned are part of the defects that belong to human nature; for has not one reputed to have been among the wisest of men told us there is no such thing as a perfect man? Is the welfare of our land of no account when reckoned against the transgression, if you please, of the candidate put forth by the party which, as we believe, represents the true conservative interests of the country? Let every man who thus believes ask himself this question. We believe the success of the Republican party at the present time essential for the good of the country.

We have confidence enough in human nature to believe that if General Grant believes himself to have erred, like other great men, he has manliness enough to admit his error. We have seen it stated that General Grant has written a letter to this effect, but objects to its publication at present, as looking to the catching of votes. We can believe this, because it would be in entire keeping with the character of the man.

The man who did all in his power to save his country is not the one to risk its future happiness, should he attain the Presidency, by sowing the seeds of prejudice or persecution. Let the Israelites, therefore, like their brethren of old, who, having scruples about defending their country by fighting their enemies on the Sabbath day, cast away all such scruples about voting for General Grant, and imitate the noble example of one of Israel's most cherished sons, the noble Matthatias, who successfully recommended his brethren to cast away such scruples, and, like him and his fellow-compatriots, hesitate not to assist in saving the country from the perils that threaten it.

Kinglake's New Volumes.

At what hour did the Prussians make their appearance on the field of Waterloo? Was it the fifty-second regiment or the Guards that completed the rout of the French on that day? Did the Duke of Wellington and Blucher meet at La Belle Alliance or where else? These questions have not yet been satisfactorily answered. About a campaign that is only lately over, there has sprung up an amount of discussion that bids fair to be as difficult to settle as the Waterloo disputes. We allude to the Crimean war. In all probability the complete history of that war, and also of our own war of the rebellion, will not be faithfully and correctly rendered until the present generation has passed away, and for the chief reason that governmental archives must be opened to the historian in order that the secret history may be explored. This will afford an approach to that completeness which history demands. Another reason is that we are too near the heat and smoke of those recent conflicts, too much imbued with prejudices, correct or not, to take that cool and impartial estimate of events so recent, which the future historian will be exempt from. When the great historian, Hume, was referred to the governmental despatches, then not accessible as now, he honestly declared that his history must be rewritten. Every day shows more and more the correctness of Hume's judgment. At the first breaking out of our late war, we, in common with nearly everybody, censured General Patterson for not advancing from Winchester, and it was not until General Patterson's vindication appeared at the close of the war that all who read it were willing to admit that their judgment had been erroneous. This is only one incident. How many more siftings will reports and authorities have to undergo by future writers?

Kinglake's volumes on the Crimean war have already caused an immense amount of discussion by Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, and others. It seems to be admitted by the Russians that if the Allies had advanced by the north side of Sebastopol, and attempted a *coup de main*, they might possibly have succeeded in taking it at once. Why did they not do so? Kinglake, whose devotion to his hero, Lord Raglan, resembles some novelists for their heroes, insists that Marshal St. Arnaud would not take the risk. As we cannot spare the space to give the different versions of this controversy, we think our readers would be better satisfied at the statement of the great Russian General, Todleben, who expressly states that neither the exultation of the troops nor the resolve to fight to the last extremity could have saved Sebastopol, if the enemy had attacked immediately after his passage of the Tchernaya. So little did the Russians apprehend an attack on the south side that the famous Malakoff tower was a mere naked tower without a glacis, and the whole force of the Russians consisted of but 16,000, soldiers, sailors, and all, to oppose 60,000 of the Allies. It was then that the genius of Todleben began to show itself. He determined, says Kinglake, that the works should go on simultaneously along all the weak parts of the line, and each day's toil was to be so adjusted that it would not only effect a due approach towards the perfecting, after a time, of the work which had to be executed, but would also bring the pending improvements to such a state every night that in the event of an attack the next morning they would still subserve the defense, so that if the enemy should grant a long respite, or if, on the other hand, he should assault in three days, or in two, or on the very morrow, the works, whether grown to full strength or assailed whilst yet weak and frail, might in each case do all the good which the limit of time would allow.

On comparing the English and French accounts it will be found that the French attribute the fatal delay of not attacking Sebastopol at once to the English; the English retort the blame upon the French.

To the famous cavalry charge at Balaklava Kinglake devotes no fewer than four hundred pages. If history generally was written in this manner, how would the brief life of man suffice for its reading? An important episode in the campaign it was, but there have been many more such interesting episodes in the wars which have occurred since the Sebastopol fight. We have not space now to give extracts about this unsatisfactory, and as the French officer called this cavalry affair, "magnificent," but it is not war. We are inclined to think that most persons will agree with us in considering General Todleben as the only real military genius evolved by that war. We hope to return to this subject again.

The Vital Statistics of Russia.—The Russian census for 1866 has just been published, and shows that the country contains, according to the most trustworthy estimates, about 8,078,054 English square miles, or nearly three times the extent of the United States. Of this vast territory, much the larger portion, or nearly six million square miles, lies in Asia, where the empire is constantly extending its boundaries. The following list of the great empires of the world exhibits the comparative territorial importance of the empire:—1. Russia, 8,078,054 square miles; 2. China 4,677,347 square miles; 3. British Empire, 4,420,134 square miles; 4. United States, 3,486,749 square miles; 5. Brazil, 3,231,621 square miles; 6. Turkey, 1,913,460 square miles. The population of Russia is nearly 80,000,000. In this respect it is the third State—the Chinese empire, with 450,000,000, and the British, with 200,000,000, preceding it. The increase of population is slow. The birth rate is higher than any European country, but the mortality is much greater. The number of inhabitants to one birth in Russia is 20; in Prussia, 25; Austria, 27; Spain, 27; England, 31; France, 39. The number of inhabitants to one death in Russia is 26; Prussia, 38; Austria, 36; Spain, 36; England, 53; France, 43

The Debt and Taxes.—In his recent Spring Garden Hall speech, Judge Kelley said:—"What, Mr. Seymour, are the relations of this debt to the population of the country, to its realized wealth, and to its future resources? To enlighten us on these questions we must ascertain the amount of the debt and its character, and, happily, the papers of the day bring us the last monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. By reference to it you will find that the total debt, less money in the Treasury, is $2,535,614,313 03; of this sum $425,630,125 01 bears no interest, $412,984,911 37 being greenbacks, fractional currency, or gold certificates of deposits, and the balance matured debt not presented for payment, and much of which never will be presented, the bonds and other obligations representing it having been lost or destroyed. I also invite your attention to another item of $35,314,000, upon which the Government is not called to pay interest I allude to the six per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, the interest on which is, and the principal of which will be, paid by the company Thus you will perceive that there are $468,364,125 of this amount upon which the people are not taxed for interest, and a considerable percentage of which they do not really owe. Thus, it appears from the last official statement that the total interest-bearing debt amounts to $2,075,250,188 02. Of this sum more than $65,000 000 is at three per cent., and $221,588,480 at five per cent. So that it requires the collection of about $120,000,0.0 annually to pay the interest. Let me allude to the $400,000 000 of currency. Whether that portion of the debt be a burden or a blessing no man can decide, for upon that question the ablest and the purest men in the country differ. It is in your pocket and mine, and in that of every sober and industrious man and woman in the country, and it will imperceptibly disappear under the operation of natural laws, whenever the neglected branches of our industry shall be adequately protected and the balance of trade be turned in favor of this country."

The Mercantile Marine of Canada.—A return of the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada, on July 1, 1867, just published, shows:—The city of Toronto is set down as owning and having registered in all 36 vessels, consisting of 1 paddle steamer, 4 screw steamers, 1 barque, 1 brigantine, 28 schooners, and 1 sloop. The total tonnage is 3744, and the value $127,200. The number of men employed is 249. The totals for the whole Province of Ontario are vessels, 481; tonnage, 66,959; value, $2,787,800; number of men employed, 3192. The total of shipping owned and registered in the whole Dominion—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, but not including the ports of Amherst, in Quebec, and Guysborough and Pugwash, in Nova Scotia, from whence no returns have been received, is rated as follows:—Vessels, 5822; tonnage, 776,343; value, $23 383,052; and the number of hands employed, 37,235.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Children's Church in the afternoon. Subject, "Isaac." the second of the series of sermons on the Children of the Bible. Monthly Concert of Prayer at 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—REV. J. L. C. HANNA will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and ARAMINGO Street.

By request of the Sermon Committee of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

ANDREW TOY, Chairman.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Mission Sabbath School, Sixteenth and Pearl, at 2 P. M.

HEALING WATERS—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. All persons are cordially invited.

REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Communion. 3½ P. M. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome. 11*

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HEDRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. JOHN H. LEGGETT will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 7½ o'clock, evening.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY.—Service to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, D. D.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. J. CARSON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come and welcome. Seats all free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

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The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price, $1.50. 10 2 fatu3t

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.

TRENTON, Sept. 29, 1868.

On and after October 5, the through toll on anthracite coal will be as follows:—

On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunswick, forty-three (43) cents per ton.

On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage:—

From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) cents per ton.

From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents per ton.

Without steam towage:—

By barges and boats towed by steam, sixty (60) cents per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

9 30 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NEW ECSTACY IN STORE FOR those who have never yet inhaled the fragrance of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO" the new perfume for the handkerchief; it is as enduring as refreshing. Inquire for "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 1t

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., the eloquent English orator, and representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, will deliver two lectures in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On FRIDAY EVENING, October 16. Subject—"Daniel in Babylon."

And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"Florence and her Memories."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1.50. Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle and Stage tickets, $1 each. The sale of tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, October 6, at 9 o'clock, at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 3 3t

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7½ o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual Scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. 10 3 6t

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock Noon.

9 25 8t* ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

PLUMER OIL COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY 13th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.

10* ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 414 S. EIGHTH Street 10 3 5tuth 1m*

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

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Come, Soldiers! Come, Sailors!
Come, clever civilians!
Come, brave men and true men,
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For sailors and soldiers
Declare their intention,
These days of October,
To meet in convention.

Come on, and be happy,
This time of ELECTION;
Come, see our fine garments,
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We've just what is wanted
For sold ers or sailors:
Try ROCKHILL & WILSON,
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT TAILORS!

To make a long story short, let us add, that we will be glad to see the soldier, the sailor, the merchant the preacher, the schoolmaster, the provision dealer, the butcher, the baker the candlestick maker, and everybody else who needs good clothing to wear in this present autumnal election time. CHEAP! GOOD!! ELEGANT!!!

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POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Meeting. MONDAY, Oct. 12. Mile Heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Good day and track.

Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
M. Goodin enters g. h. General Thomas.
J. Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
R. P. Stetson enters g. m. Lady Davis.
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Admission, $1. 10 2 2t

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On Tuesday Afternoon,

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SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
GENERAL RECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PELTZ.
CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McQUEEN.
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.

CONGRESS.

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Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

STATE SENATORS.

Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, Jr.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—JESSE C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 2t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

GRANT, COLFAX, MYERS, AND KELLEY.

Republican Mass Meeting, Third Congressional District.

The citizens of the Third Congressional District will assemble in Mass Meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, October 3, at 8 o'clock, at FRANKFORD ROAD and GIRARD AVENUE.

The meeting will be addressed by

HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, and others

Fourth Congressional District.

The citizens of the Fourth Congressional District will assemble in Mass Meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at BROAD and PARRISH Sts.

The meeting will be addressed by

HON. WM. D. KELLEY,
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
CHRISTIAN KNEASS, Esq.,
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Esq.

The various Political Organizations are invited to participate. By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER, 10 2 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS

AT

CONCERT HALL.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON MONDAY EVENING, 5th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. [10 3 2t

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

JOHN HICKMAN,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

At the special request of a large number of prominent Republicans of our city, this earnest and DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present political contest, at the time and place named.

NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

Tickets free; to be had daily at the Academy, between the hours of 10 and 12; also at the office of the *Press*, Seventh street, below Chesnut; office of the *Morning Post*, Seventh street, above Chesnut; Callender's, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles', corner of Twelfth and Race; National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and at the Union League. 10 3 4t*

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A most touching and beautiful story. The book is full of pathos, and we would commend it to our readers, old and young.—*Weekly Review.*

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CARSTAIRS & McCALL, as IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, OLIVE OIL, Etc., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES: and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 126 WALNUT and No. 21 GRANITE Streets, where they hope to merit a continuance of the patronage of the trade as heretofore.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, Jr., JOHN C. McCALL.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1868. 10 2 3t

BOARDING.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE VICINITY OF Germantown for Tioga, for a gentleman and wife, with two children and nurse. Address "GERMANTOWN," office of The Evening Telegraph. 11*

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Boarding in a private family, at No. 646 North SEVENTEENTH Street. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference given and required. 11*

CIGARS.

FUGUET & SONS'

STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana teamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS, No 32 S. FRONT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Lander as "Mary Stuart."

Last evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Mrs. Lander appeared as "Mary Stuart," in Mrs. Kemble's elegant and poetical translation of Schiller's tragedy. If the "Elizabeth" of Giacometti's play requires a wide range of ability in the actress, the "Mary Stuart" of Schiller, in our opinion, requires talents of a higher order for a successful representation. "*Elizabeth*" is far from being an indifferent piece of work, and the dramatist has fairly accomplished all that he undertook to do, but it will not bear a comparison with such a finely finished, chaste, and classic production as Schiller's *Mary Stuart*. And yet *Elizabeth* is the best of the two for stage purposes, and the want of animated action in Schiller's tragedy will always prevent it from being popular as an acting drama. An inferior actress can never succeed in it, and it is only when an artist of the first class undertakes to represent the beautiful and unfortunate Scottish Queen that playgoers are likely to be tempted to the theatre to witness the play. Within a year past we have had an opportunity to see three actresses of first-rate ability, and of three different nationalities, in the *role* of "Mary Stuart," and in no other of the numerous characters assumed by them have any of them made a more favorable impression than in this. Of the three, Ristori is the most regal and stately, Janauschek the most passionate, and Mrs. Lander the most tender and womanly. It is in the first act that Janauschek excels, for her intensity and powerful style gives an animation to the scenes which is needed to relieve the monotony and deficiency of incident. In the famous quarrel scene in the third act, and in the pathetic passages in the last act, when the "Queen" bids farewell to her faithful servants and confesses to "Melvil," Janauschek is surpassed both by Ristori and Mrs. Lander, and the performance of the last-named lady is, as a whole, fully equal to that of the other artists we have named.

While looking at Mrs. Lander's personation of the Scottish Queen in her last bitter hours we could not help thinking how fine it would be to see a really great actress undertake the part of "Mary Stuart" in Swinburne's *Chastelard*. That this play will ever be put upon the stage we have no reason to expect: it was not written for representation, and it would probably be impossible to relieve it of its verbiage, obscurities of diction, and other Swinburnian peculiarities, so as to make it understandable to an ordinary audience.

The subtle portrait of the Northern syren who won men's hearts to destroy them is a wonderful effort of true genius, whether we admit its historical correctness or not; and in the hands of as fine an artist as Mrs. Lander it could not fail to make a powerful impression. We do not make these remarks with any intention of suggesting an adaptation of Swinburne's tragedy for the stage, for we do not believe that such an adaptation could be made without rewriting the whole piece, and thus destroying all its finer characteristics, but it would be a boon indeed if the greatest of the young poets of the day would give the stage the benefit of his fine genius, and produce actable plays on this and other subjects of equal interest.

"Leap Year" at the Arch.

Buckstone's very entertaining play of *Leap Year*, which was performed at the Arch Street Theatre last evening, is a three-act farce rather than a legitimate comedy. The plot, the incidents, and the characters are as eccentric as the subject. It affords ample opportunities for some capital comic acting; and while it could scarcely fail to excite uproarious laughter if at all well represented, the performers must be gifted with rare discretion and good taste if they desire to leave a really pleasant impression on the minds of the audience. The ladies and gentlemen of the Arch Street Theatre Company acquitted themselves in all respects as well as could be desired; the farcical spirit of the play was subdued rather than exaggerated, and the acting was elegant and artistic, so that all the ludicrousness of the piece was brought out, and the audience kept in the best possible humor by the fun of the thing, without being displeased by any vulgarity. The idea of ladies taking advantage of the traditional privileges of leap year could easily be made the vehicle of coarse humor, and the situations of Buckstone's play require much nice tact and discretion on the part of the actors to give the performance a genuine comedy air. This was done, however, and the pleasure of those who sat before the curtain was certainly not diminished because the actors preserved some resemblance to humanity in their delineations of the eccentric specimens of human nature sketched by the dramatist.

The part of "Mrs. Flowerdew" was performed with a great deal of delicacy and refinement by Miss Price, who did not forget that she was representing a lady even when making a proposal of marriage to her footman. Mr. Barton Hill is entitled to equal commendation for his personation of "Walker." This character offers many temptations to the actor to commit extravagances, and Mr. Hill showed the spirit of a true artist in making the hero of the piece at all times a gentleman in spite of his livery, and in spite of the license for exuberant acting which might be deduced from the text.

The gems of the performance, however, were the "Miss Desperate" of Mrs. Thayer and the "Sir Solomon Solus," of Mr. Mackay. Mrs. Thayer is always good, but in a purely comic *role* it is difficult to find her equal among the "old women" of the stage. Her "make up" as "Miss Desperate" was capital, and her acting was as funny as her personal appearance. Mr. Mackay is also an excellent actor, and in the ordinary run of "old man" parts he has few superiors. In eccentric characters, however, he does not often have an opportunity to distinguish himself, and the admirable manner in which he brought out the strong points of "Sir Solomon" is worthy of special mention.

"Miss O'Leary" is not as prominent as some of the characters which Mrs. Drew has been representing during the week, but her acting was all that could be wished for. Mr. Craig was also good as "Mr. Dimples" and the same may be said of Mrs. Maeder as "Mrs. Crisp." The minor parts were well filled, and the play throughout was acted in a very spirited manner.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear this evening as "Mary Stuart," in Mrs. Kemble's translation of Schiller's tragedy, for the last time during her present engagement. On Monday Reed's tragedy of *Marie Antoinette* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Schlke will have a benefit this evening, and the romantic spectacle of *Undine* will be given for the last time.

On Monday Boucicault's dramatization of *Foul Play* will be performed, with the same cast of characters as at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

AT THE ARCH the comedy week will end to-night, with the performance of Mrs. Hannah Cowley's lively comedy of the *Belle's Stratagem*, with Mrs. Drew in the character of "Letitia Hardy." The fine domestic drama of the *Willow Copse* will be given as an after piece.

On Monday Lotta will commence an engagement.

AT THE AMERICAN this will be the last night of the Gregory Family. An attractive bill will be presented.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Joe Emmitt has made a hit as the Dutch "Captain Jenks."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA; AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—The Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain ranges have been crossed by the locomotive this summer. Five years of patient drilling and blasting, and thirty odd millions of money, have been required to cross the Sierra Nevadas; but on the 20th of June last the mines of the far-famed Washoe Region were, for the first time, placed within twenty-four hours' ride of San Francisco. Once emerged from the granite mountain excavations, the *Central Pacific Company*, who have in charge that end of the line, have made remarkable headway along the Truckee and Humboldt valleys, the two streams traversing the Salt Lake Basin in a general east-and-west direction. The track is already laid 200 miles east of the mountains, and is still extending at the rate of sixty to seventy-five miles a month. Twelve thousand men are employed at the work, grading, track-laying, and hauling the substance forward. Of course, it requires immense resources to feed such an army and keep it at work. To have the materials at the right places, and at the proper times, requires comprehensive foresight as well as great energy.

The rapid progress of the work enables the Company to dispose of its bonds as fast as the money is needed, and every additional mile completed of course enhances the value of the security.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now completed 350 miles east of Sacramento, or to a point within 300 miles of Salt Lake. This is an advance of 200 miles within the last three months. The road has been doing a large commercial business at the same time.

The prospect seems fair that we shall have the continuous rail laid between the two oceans before next year, and possibly within twelve months hence. It is not often that railroad corporations go ahead of their promises, or of the public expectations, but the Pacific Railroad Companies are really doing so. They are required by their charter to complete the through line by July, 1874, and will do it five years sooner. One of the stimulating motives for this extraordinary energy is no doubt found in the provision which authorizes the line to be built from opposite ends towards a meeting point, each company to own and control as much as it builds, and to receive the lands and bonds thereon. Besides this a large flow of travel and traffic may be expected when the line is opened throughout. The Pacific slope, in particular, from its fertile lands, its genial climate, its magnificent scenery, and opening commerce, must derive a fresh impetus from the Pacific Railroad. We cannot but wish well to the gigantic undertaking, for we believe it is destined to work great advantages for the trade, settlement, and well-being of the East as well as for the Far West.

De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street Philadelphia, have for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest. They pay six per cent. interest, both principal and interest payable in gold.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Furnishing China and Glass Establishment.

Those in want of French China will find at this establishment a larger and better assortment than can be found elsewhere, and at prices much lower than any other house in this city. The subscribers are in constant receipt of all kinds of French China, from plain white to the richest decorated sets, selected from the best factories in France by our own agents, and being bought *for cash there*, we are enabled to sell cheaper and give a better article than was ever offered in the city before. Call and examine the goods and prices, and judge for yourselves.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

GLASS WARE at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. The largest stock of Glass Ware in the country. You cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Tumblers, $1·25 to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $1·50 to $100 per dozen; Decanters, $1 to $75 per pair.

GLASS ENGRAVING at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. All styles of engraving on glass done on the premises. Initials, crests, monograms names, or any design required engraved in the most artistic manner. The public are invited to call and see the engravers at work.

BOYS IN BLUE and other strangers coming to see the great parade, can find a large assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware at the store of

LEWIS LADOMUS & Co.,

No. 802 Chesnut street.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE FALL FAVORITES, Bar lett's Boots and Shoes, are unrivalled this season, their recognized superiority in style and manufacture placing them far in advance of all similar efforts. When you want a really stylish and becoming boot or shoe, you must go to Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth Street, above Chesnut.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing,
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25·00 AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.—To gentlemen who appreciate the comfort and luxury of good-fitting Boots or Gaiters, we would suggest an early visit to our friend MR. WILLIAM H. HELWEG, the artistic *cordonnier*, at No. 535 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth. His accuracy in fitting even the most ungainly feet has secured him a reputation far beyond the generality of his craft. Those who are afflicted with corns or bunions should make a note of this fact. Only the best workmen are employed, and the best material used; *ergo*—he that cannot be pleased with the fit, workmanship, and materials of "Helweg's Boots," had better give up trying, and go barefoot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, October 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McCleese & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

CONTINUED.

THE GRAND OPENING AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

Our object in having a Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing is simply to give our patrons, and the public in general, an opportunity of inspecting the materials and fashionable styles to be worn this season.

Salesmen will be in attendance to answer any inquiries respecting prices, quality, etc., but no one will be ASKED or EXPECTED to make any purchase.

Drop in in the course of the day, even if you can stay but a minute, and see something of the marvellous preparations we have made for the coming season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

The Largest Clothing House,

Oak Hall,

The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LEDYARD—PARKER.—On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, by Rev. E. D. Ledyard, of Rondout, N. Y., assisted by Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Mr. WILLIAM W. LEDYARD to Miss MARY E., daughter of G. S. PARKER, Esq., all of this city.

THORN—DUER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Crosswicks, N. J., September 30, 1868, BARTON F. THORN to ANNA J., daughter of Dr. George S. Duer, all of the above place.

DIED.

BACHE.—On the 25th ultimo, LIDIA ANN ULRED BACHE, wife of Francis Bache, and daughter of Charles Penrose Toms, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends and Lady Baltabridge Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, League Island lane, east of Broad street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church, on Rope Ferry road, for services and interment.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., September 30, the Rev. JAMES B. CRANE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 3 o'clock on Monday, October 5.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 2d instant, MAGGIE REGINA DOUGHERTY, daughter of Philip and Annie Dougherty, aged 5 years.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her parents, No. 2109 Pine street, on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock.

MCKIBBIN.—On the morning of the 3d instant, WILLIAM C. MCKIBBIN, in the 46th year of his age.

NIXON.—On the 29th instant, MARY LOUISA NIXON, eldest daughter of James M. and Susanna Nixon, aged 18 years 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 433 Wharton street, on Sunday, October 4, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton street Church.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

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GOLD BOUGHT.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. U 19 3p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 17

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS, DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS.

OPENING.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS,

LATEST STYLES,

WILL BE OPEN

FOR INSPECTION

ON

MONDAY, 5th Inst.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street,

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No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street,
EXCLUSIVE IMPORTERS of the
GOLDEN EDGE BRAND
C. Ponson's
LYONS CLOAKING VELVATS. [10 3 stu 2t

BONNETS, ETC.

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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

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Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
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SPECIALTY IN

WHITE GOODS, LINENS,

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

NO DRESS GOODS.

Being the Oldest Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.

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JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
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Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
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LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE STYLES in the most VARIED ASSORTMENT we have ever offered, ranging from

31 cents to $1·75 per yard,

FROM A RECENT FRENCH SALE.

POPLINS

AND

ALL-WOOL REPS,

From 50 cents to $1·50 per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

COOPER & CONARD,
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TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
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727 POPULAR PRICES 727

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
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JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

BLACK SILKS,

FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.

CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

Light Silks for Evening Dresses,

SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 8 26 rp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 6 6p

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No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Opens This Day from New York Auctions,

Handsome New Silks,
Medium Black Silks,
Handsome Heavy Black Silks,
Lyons Cloaking Velvets,

BLACK CLOAKING VELVET, Elegant Shade.

BLACK CLOAKING VELVET, Finest Imported.

HANDSOME STRIPE POPLIN MOHAIRS, Buff Stripe.

500 EMBROIDERED HDKFS, from auction at half price.

A FULL LINE OF

WOOL LONG SHAWLS,

NEW DESIGNS.

NEW HOOP SKIRTS, WERLEY CORSETS.

Continually receiving NEW GOODS from New York auctions.

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HAVE NOW OPEN

ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS OF

BLACK SILKS

THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

Plain Black Taffeta Silks, $1·25 to $2·15.
Plain Black Gros Grains, $2·25 to $3.
Satin Face Black Gros Grains, $3 to $9.
"BONNET," "TAPISSIER FILS AND DEBRY, "PAULE ET COUDERER," and all the best makes of Lyons Gros Grains.

HANDSOME COLORED SILKS,

all shades and qualities, from $1·75 to $6.

A large assortment of new and choice styles FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, of every variety and quality, 25c. to $1·50.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FINE WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
MISSES' LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Shawls of every variety at low prices.
MUSLINS, CALICOES AND CANTON FLANNELS.

All bought since the recent decline in prices, AT NEARLY OLD PRICES.

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A NEW LOT OF FLANNELS, VERY CHEAP:

All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 62½c.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels, 30c. per yard.
Shaker Twilled Domet Flannels, 42c. per yard.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels, cheap.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Scarlet and Colored Opera Flannels.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

A large assortment of Blankets at the very lowest market prices.

CANTON FLANNELS:

Best makes at the very lowest market prices, 12½, 16, 20, 25, 28, 31, and 37½c.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Bargains in Table Linens Napkins and Towels.
A large assortment of Ladies and Gents' Merino Pants and Vests, very cheap.
Boys' and Girls' Merino Vests.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Spun Silk Gloves.
Gent's Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, etc., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, cheap.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality choice fall colors.

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N. B.—Just opened one case Waterproof Cloth, at $1, $1·12½, and one case best goods, $1·25. [10 3 ws

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS by the yard. Will open a case to-day, ranging in width from ½ yard to 1¾ yards wide, or from 17 inches to 67 inches wide, from 16 cents to 90 cents a yard. Among them are some neat figured, double bordered, for vestibule doors.

REAL OR TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS.

Will open to-day, 18 sample pairs, representing two original cases, ranging in price from $13·75 to $40 a pair. Parties wanting real Lace Curtains will please take notice; prices very low.

COLORED WOOLLEY TIDIES.

A small lot of these beautiful Tidies, imported goods, for less than their value in Europe.

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES.

An invoice of new and beautiful designs under regular prices. Just received, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH store.

FINE PLAID CAMBRIC MUSLIN.

Exceedingly fine quality, at 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents are 20 per cent. less than imported price, and almost impossible to obtain such fine goods at any price.

WORNE'S,
11] Lace and Embroidery Store, EIGHTH Street.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXLI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

FOLLIES AND FRIVOLITIES OF THE WITTY WAGS, SELECTED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

EXPENSIVE FURNITURE.—Seats in the New House of Commons.

INTELLECTUALITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—Somebody has accused a Scottish hotel-keeper of charging too much. We have heard that sort of thing before. But what we have not heard before is anything like the reasons which an Irish parson gives for writing to that hotel-keeper to say that he, the parson, was not overcharged, and for wishing the fact published. The reasons are that he is "a descendant of Wallace and an admirer of Scotland." After this—we affectionately put it to the *Standard*—is it worth while holding out for the Irish Church?

PLEASING NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.—We are very glad that Humaita has fallen at last. It has been a sore affliction to the small wits. The word cruelly suggested a joke, but somehow evaded the epigrammatist. "Humanity" was nearest, but wouldn't go on all fours. The fall of the place, which will no longer hinder commercial enterprise, is a gain to civilization, but that is a secondary consideration. We congratulate the long-tantalized word-catchers on Brazil having cracked her nut.

EPIGRAM OF ANCIENT GREECE.

There was a Centaur, he went mad, which
people thus espied—
He put a bit into his mouth, and strove himself to ride.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—Mr. Walt Whitman, the American bard, has published a poem here, in which he elegantly likens his own soul to a spider. That is his business. We suppose he knows all about it. But British souls will not be his flies.

A HORSE LEECH.—A veterinary surgeon.

From "Fun."

WORTHY OF MINT-ION.—Simkins sports a spade guinea at the end of his watch-guard. Tomkins is envious thereat, and twits him with being out of the fashion, as sixpences are most *worn* just now.

FOUND AT LAST!—The reason why the sapient directors of certain railway companies have raised the fares;—it must have been done "to effect a clearance"—of their passengers!

ACCIPE HAWK!—A contemporary says, "We are informed that the Champagne Hawking Club is broken up." Well, we don't wonder at it, for we should think that hawking champagne was not a very remunerative trade—a hawkward business, in fact. A license to sell beer and ale to be drunk on the premises seems better than such a hawker's license.

FULL HOUSES.—The Surrey opens with a new piece by Mr. Watts Phillips, entitled *Land Rats and Water Rats*. The water rats, we presume, will be miced, but the land rats won't be dry, so the management will find them (m)'ousers of the fullest description. Your rat doesn't like empty houses.

FRESHFIELDS AND PASTURES NEW.—Three members of the Alpine Club, Messrs. Freshfield, Moore, and Tucker, have been doing more than "thinking of the icy Caucasus." They have visited the great chain, and have ascended some of its loftiest peaks. They describe the inhabitants as "lawless and rapacious"—nay, more, "lazy, lying, and extortionate." The three gentlemen may congratulate themselves that this is a free country. If we had French laws here they might have to suffer for speaking thus plainly—in fact, for making no "Caucasian Mystery"—of the character of a people whom the Prime Minister regards with affection.

BAD STUDY FOR ARTISTS.—Daggers drawn.

RIGHT—IN TOR-TOE.—Belonging to the "upper (and lower) ten."—The gout.

TO BE SOLD.—Shade of Wilberforce! Lamented memory of the Jamaica Committee! What have we here?

TO BE SOLD—A GENTLEMAN GIVING up his establishment, a pair of Carriage Horses and a Double Brougham, on C springs; built for the proprietor. Lowest price £125. Apply to, etc.

Here is an offer not only of carriages, horses, and a brougham—a brougham, named after the great opponent of the slave-trade—but also of a gentleman giving up his establishment! And to think that all these should go for the paltry sum of £125. It is adding insult to injury! An American abolitionist who went South before the war to examine into the state of the slaves began to preach abolition to the nigger waiter at his hotel. Darkey listened very quietly, but said nothing until the abolitionist referred to selling flesh and blood for dollars, and mentioned a sum. Then Ebony drew himself up with an air of pride, and declined to be classed with "trash" that want so cheap. "Dis hotel habben't none of dem, I can tell ye. None o' yer forty dollar niggers here!" We think the "gentleman giving up his establishment" needs not to give up his position too. He should stand out for a better price.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

GOLD ELSIE, from the German of E. Marlitt. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This novel is by the author of "Old Mamselle's Secret," a translation of which by Mrs. Wister was published some months ago, and which immediately obtained a well-deserved popularity. The present work, however, is to our fancy the best of the two, and we can recommend it to readers of fiction as a delightful story of middle-class German society. The scene is laid in the Thuringian forest, and although the characters are those of common every-day life, and the plot does not carry them out of the ordinary current of probable every-day adventures, the author has contrived to throw an air of genuine romance about the story. The characters are well individualized, and "Gold Elsie" herself is a charming portraiture of an unaffected, straight-forward, modest maiden, strong in her own innocence and unconscious of guile. The story of "Elsie's" love is well told, and the book altogether is one which the reader will be loth to lay aside until it is finished, after having once commenced its perusal.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN. By Miss Mulock. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

When this work was originally republished in this country several years ago, it was extensively read and commented upon. Like everything written by Miss Mulock (Mrs. Craik), it is well worth reading, for, without attempting to solve any problems, or to develop new theories, she gives a woman's thoughts about matters concerning her sex in a manner that entitles them to a respectful hearing. The author says:—"In this book many women will find simply the expression of what they have themselves, consciously or unconsciously, oftentimes thought; and the more deeply, perhaps, because it has never come to the surface in words or writing. Had it not been planned and completed honestly, carefully, solemnly, and even painfully, with a keen sense of all it might do or leave undone; and did not I believe it to be in some degree a good book, likely to effect some good, I would never have written or published it."

And the book is a good one, likely to do good. The chapter on "Lost Women," for sound philanthropy and real Christian philosophy, is worth all the diatribes ever written by Women's Rights advocates, who believe that women have as much right to keep paramours as men have to keep mistresses. Miss Mulock brings her strong common sense and pure womanly spirit to the consideration of the subject; and women who have hearts to pity the unfortunate of their sex will rise from the perusal of this chapter with a higher and a better sense of their duty. "A Woman's Thoughts About Women" is a book that ought to have a place in every household library, to be read and re-read; for its pure, high-minded, and practical suggestions have a real and permanent value far above the vituperations of women, probably not less sincere, but certainly not endowed with the same heaven-born gift of common sense as Miss Mulock.

—From J. P. Skelley & Co., No. 21 S. Seventh street, we have received "Charley Watson," an interesting story for boys, in which the evils of intemperance are shown up in a manner that is likely to make an impression on the mind of the reader.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The official notification received at the State Department yesterday, from Minister Hale, that the Spanish monarchy has ceased to exist and that a provisional government has been organized, is occasioning some talk in diplomatic circles.

It is deemed certain that the United States will take an early occasion to recognize the provisional junta as the de facto government of Spain.

A prominent diplomat of Liberal tendencies is said to have remarked that there would be poetical justice in such recognition, since the Spanish Bourbons were the readiest of European sovereigns to show their sympathy with the defunct rebel confederacy.

Extension of Hours.

Secretary McCulloch to-day issued an order prolonging the office hours of the Treasury Department until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Relieved.

Surgeon W. E. Taylor, U. S. navy, has been ordered to Mare Island, California, to relieve Surgeon Browne.

Government Expenses.

The expenses of the government for the month of September were $28,485,839. This amount does not include the interest on the public debt.

Expected Home.

The Hon. John M. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who has been absent in Europe for several months, is expected to resume his official duties at the Treasury Department next week.

Commissioner Rollins is expected to return to Washington next Wednesday.

Appointments.

The following were appointed gaugers to-day: French McDowell, Sixteenth Pennsylvania district Daniel B. Ainger, Tenth Ohio district.

C. S. Woodrich, Third Maryland district, and John Shissler, Second Pennsylvania district, were appointed storekeepers.

Samuel Babcock was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut, vice Woodruff, deceased.

Serenade to General McClellan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—General McClellan was serenaded this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The McClellan Legion, numbering 6000 or 8000 men, marched in procession to the hotel, bearing torchlights and accompanied by a band. Madison Square was densely packed with citizens, who were waiting for General McClellan, and witnessed a fine display of fireworks.

The General's appearance on the hotel balcony was the signal for enthusiastic applause. He was introduced by General John H. H. Ward, as the great commander of the Army of the Potomac.

General McClellan said: "I know, my friends, you will expect a speech; but be contented with an expression of my sincere thanks for this cordial greeting on my return home."

The Legion then passed in review before General McClellan, and the vast assemblage afterwards dispersed, cheering for the "Hero of Antietam."

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Great progress has been made this season on the improvement of the harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk under the management of Col. Franklin Howard and Walter Griswold, of the U. S. Engineers. The works at the mouth of Buffalo harbor will be completed this month. As soon as sufficient ice has been formed the work on the Harbor of Refuge will be commenced, and by spring it will be in a condition to afford vessels entering a safe anchorage. No bulkhead west of Dummy light, at Dunkirk, has been completed.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—John Perkins, white, and Ben. Jefferson, negro, who were to have been hung to-day at Portsmouth for committing an outrage on a lady, have been respited until the 9th instant by the Governor, who was telegraphed to last night that they would prove their innocence.

General Stoneman has issued orders for an investigation of the accident on the Central Railroad, by which some of the 29th infantry were killed and wounded.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 2.—The House has passed a bill to make uniform all tickets issued at elections, to prevent frauds. Both Houses have passed bills giving about three millions to aid the railroads of this State.

De Graffened, the present Secretary of State, has been nominated for Senator for the Fourth district by the Republicans.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The trial of James O. Martin, late cashier of the Hide and Leather National Bank, commenced in the United States District Court to-day. The defendant is charged with defrauding the bank of $500,000, and he acknowledges a deficit of $180,000. The trial will probably occupy several days.

Island Park Races.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—At the Island Park races to-day, the first race for $2000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, was won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats, beating George Wilkes second and George Palmer third, in each heat. Time 2.26, 2.27½, 2.25.

Robbery of Government Bonds.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 2.—The house of C. F. Sargent, at Yarmouth, was robbed last night of $7000 in government bonds, &c. A reward of $1500 is offered for the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the property.

Shooting Affray.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—A shooting affray occurred between two negroes, named Jeff. Logan and Bob Pleasants, in Chelsea, last night, in which the former was shot through the body and mortally wounded. Pleasants was arrested to-day.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 2.—An immense reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of the thirteenth district was held here to-day. General Logan, Gov. Oglesby and others made speeches.

Republican Nomination.

FRANKLIN, PA., Oct. 2.—The Republicans of the Twentieth District have nominated Newton Pettis, of Crawford county, to fill the unexpired term of D. A. Finney, deceased, in the Fortieth Congress.

General Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2—General Grant arrived here this afternoon.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool will give a banquet to Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley, English Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 22d of October.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the colliery at Phiwabon, Wales, killing eleven persons and injuring many others.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the following news:

Marquis Caxias, with a select column of 3000 men, was marching directly on the fortifications at the confluence of the Tebiguary and Parana rivers, with the intention of making an immediate attack. It is reported at Rio Janeiro that General Lopez had left his intrenchments there, and was marching with his entire force on Cerro Leon. Tumbo, after a bombardment of five days, was abandoned by its garrison. Twenty-two guns and other material of war were left behind. The fortifications of Humaita have not been entirely demolished. A considerable portion of the Paraguayan works are held by a strong allied force.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—A proclamation will soon be issued for an election to be held throughout the kingdom to choose members of the Definitive Junta and delegates to the Constitutional Assembly at an early day, in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in perfect accord.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The elections for members of the new Junta are in progress. Perfect order is maintained. General Calonge has been arrested and sent to Fortress Santona, where he will be confined until his trial commences.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The *Moniteur* says that the reason why Marshal Serrano has not arrived at Madrid is because he is afraid to leave the army in its present disorganized condition. It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left Sebastian she took with her all the crown jewels and royal regalia, together with twenty-three million reals in gold.

FLORENCE, Oct. 2.—Signor Scovasso, present Consul General at Belgrade, has been appointed diplomatic representative of Italy to the Mexican republic. Signor Scovasso has been empowered by his government to act for France at the Mexican capital.

BREMEN, Oct. 2.—The Weser Gazette says the government of North Germany has made a contract with the North German Lloyds' Steamship Company to establish a money-order system between the United States and Germany.

ABERGELE, Oct. 2.—The jury in the case of Saml. Eaton, station master at Lundaulas, who was prosecuted for manslaughter in the matter of the Abergale railway disaster, acquitted the prisoner yesterday. The trial was attended with much excitement.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The losses by the fire in Cortlandt street, yesterday morning, amounted to nearly $64,000, as follows: Olney, in stock and fixtures, $42,500; Rausch & Co., on stock, $10,000; Parsons & Co., on stock, $200; Roberts, on building, $10,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention was again in session to-day. A plan for a federal council occupied most of the session. The low church delegation endeavored to introduce a clause depriving the council of legislative and judicial powers, but on a vote by orders their substitute was lost, the vote being 99 against 155.

Steps are being taken by the Stock Exchange and open Board to raise the standard of membership and increase the initiation fee.

A suit was instituted before the Supreme Court to-day, by John Morrissey against Zachariah Simons and others, to recover shares in lotteries by the plaintiff, on which it is alleged there has been a default of payment, and to obtain an injunction against the continuance of the business and the appointment of a receiver.

The office of Philip Dater & Co., wholesale grocers, in Wall street, was robbed to-day of $10,000 in bonds.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—The barn attached to the Livingston County Poor House, containing 100 tons of hay, was burned last night. The loss amounts to $75,000.

A fire last night destroyed one of the workshops and warehouses of the Monroe County Penitentiary, involving a loss of over $15,000.

From Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Oct. 2.—The Lehigh County Fair was visited yesterday by over 30,000 people. A greater number is expected to-day, but the weather is rather unfavorable.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Cincinnati Club beat the Mutuals, of New York, at base ball on the Union grounds to-day, by a score of 29 to 28. The playing was very fine and spirited.

—Russia talks of adopting our internal revenue system.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO. Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuths3m

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

t prices much below usual rates,

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

827 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 *NORTH SIXTH STREET*,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered. tuths

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Rockport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 159,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 209,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor; estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,952 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1 196 454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Offices at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments,

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres,

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements,

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness,

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap,

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
206 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2500 McClellan saddles.
8000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 9 8 5w

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 5th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Abigail street, from its connection with the sewer in Coral street, to a point two hundred and seventy feet southeastward from said Coral street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, with such iron or stone inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

The sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the easy passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 3 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 14 5t

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Printing, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 15s]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINCHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID R. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9f PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
80,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	82,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	270·00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679·20,	$1,102,802·50
Real Estate	36,000·0
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	42,324·36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6276·00 estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
	$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS,

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John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $83,698·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12f

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Cazillion,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since Organization.

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John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
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Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
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Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 27f

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

9 4 famfm TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY.

DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE

ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad. 9 15 tuths1m

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA

COCOANUT COMPANY,

TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE.

Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,

MANUFACTURERS

PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Illustrations.

DEUT. i. 28; ix, 1.—What will those persons who object to "illustrating" the Bible, or explaining its figures and metaphors, say to such passages as these?—On July 26, at Gower Street Chapel, Mr. Philpot took for his text Jer. xxxii, 14; and in introducing his subject said, "Before I enter into the spiritual part of my subject, it will be necessary to explain the historical and literal; for without knowing the literal meaning of a passage, it is impossible rightly to understand the spiritual." This is precisely our view, and what we have for a long time been aiming at; and how beautiful hundreds of figurative expressions in the Bible appear when we know their meaning! What are the passages at the head of this paragraph but figurative? To us they may seem extravagant; but they were not so to the Israelites. Indeed, not only the Israelites, but the Greeks at a later period, were in the habit of using similar expressions; not with any idea of deceiving, but simply to set forth how very high the walls were: just as, in Genesis xiii, 16, and xxii, 17, and Numbers xxiii, 10, the descendants of Jacob are compared to dust, to show how numerous they would be.

Conscience.

A tender conscience is like the apple of a man's eye; the least dust that gathers into it affects it. There is no surer and better way to know whether our consciences are dead and stupid, than to observe what impression small sins make upon us. If we are not very careful to avoid all appearance of evil, and to shun whatever looks like sin; if we are not so much troubled at the vanity of our thoughts and words; at the rising up of sinful desires in us, as we have been formerly, we may then conclude that our hearts are hardened, and our consciences are stupefying; for a tender conscience will no more allow of small sins than of great ones.—*Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins.*

A Sharp Rebuke.

The following *bon mot* is told of the well-known Mr. Coutts, the banker. A young lady who met this venerable millionaire in society ventured to say to him:—'People say, Mr. Coutts, that you are dreadfully rich; will you tell me how you made all your money?" "I'll tell you how I made half of it," replied he; "and that was by minding my own business." "But," continued the unabashed interrogator, "how did you make the other half?" "By leaving other people's business alone."

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Elmira *Republican* says that the will of the late Simeon Benjamin, long a resident of Elmira, was recently admitted to probate, and, aside from sums devised and bequeathed to private individuals, the following educational, denominational, and charitable institutions were remembered by him:—To the Elmira Female College, in addition to his former gifts, he gives $25,000; to Hamilton College, $20,000; to the Presbyterian House of the city of Philadelphia, for home and foreign missions, and for Bible and tract distribution, $30,000; to the Auburn Theological Seminary, $10,000; to the Orphans' Home of Elmira, $2000. Mr. Benjamin had previously given to the Elmira Female College the sum of $35,000, and the $25,000 contained in his will makes a sum total to that institution of $80,000. It will be seen that the gifts contained in the will to the above-named institutions amount to $87,000.

—At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Montgomery, the Rev. J. B. Ramsay, D. D., pastor of the First Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, asked for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, because of physical infirmities. The church opposed granting the request, and assigned reasons to the Presbytery for doing so, stating that they would cheerfully pay the salary promised to their pastor, and furnish a supply for the pulpit also, so long as the health of their pastor might require it. The Presbytery, having heard the case, refused to grant the request of Dr. Ramsay. The conduct of this church is in such honorable contrast with the course too generally pursued by churches, that it deserves to be known everywhere. Dr. Ramsay is certainly a very fortunate minister.

—The Rev. George E. Eagleton, in a recent business note to the editors of the *Christian Observer*, says:—"I have just returned from a protracted meeting, first at Scotland Church, Arkansas, then continued at Three Creeks Church, Arkansas. The meeting continued thirteen days. There were perhaps fifty inquirers, and the Lord's people are greatly revived. These churches are under the pastoral charge of the Rev. T. M. Boyd, an earnest brother, popular, useful, and beloved for his work's sake."

—Mr. James S. Dennis, who has for some time been supplying the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark, has been appointed a missionary of the American Board, and will go out to Syria with Dr. Jessup in October.

—The Rev. Stephen W. Dana, late of Belvidere, New Jersey, has been installed by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, as pastor of the Walnut Street Church, West Philadelphia.

—The Rev. Norman Seaver, D.D., of Rutland, Vermont, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry street, Brooklyn, late Rev. Dr. Robinson's.

—The Rev. Dr. H. B. Cunningham has accepted an invitation to supply the church at St. Mary's, Georgia.

—Late Theological Seminary opened lately with a large class and all the professors on the ground.

BAPTIST.

—New buildings are about to be erected for the Rochester Theological Seminary, a main building for lecture-rooms, library, and chapel, and another for dormitories. The latter, which is to be a handsome, substantial four-story building, will cost about $32,000, is to be commenced immediately. The Seminary has a German department in very successful operation, which seeks to meet the wants of eighty German Baptist pulpits in America.

—The Rev. J. C. Hiden has been unanimously elected pastor of the Baptist church at Wilmington, N. C.

—The Georgia Baptist churches have a membership of 97,345; the Virginia, a membership of 116,526. Virginia thus leads the Baptist van.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The South Church, Chicago, Rev. C. M. Tiller, pastor, has bought and paid for a fine site, and made a handsome start on a subscription for a new church edifice. The new site is two streets west of their present location, the present property, when sold, will add some $8000 to the building fund, and the church has good prospects for soon possessing the pleasantest house of worship in that part of the city.

—Chicago Theological Seminary opened its winter term with an increase of students. Over forty have already reported. The new building will be ready in a few weeks, and the agents are pushing the collection of funds to meet the various pressing necessities of the institution.

—The churches of Homer and Lisle, N. Y., formerly connected with Cortland Presbytery, have united with five Congregationalist churches forming a Central Association of Congregational ministers and churches of New York.

—Mrs. P. T. Carey, of Milton, N. H. recently deceased, gave by her will $8000 to the American Missionary Association, and made the church at Milton Falls her residuary legatee, having it some $12,000, as is supposed.

—The Grinnell Association is the largest but one in Iowa, numbering twenty-five churches. Nine new churches have been organized within the limits this year.

EPISCOPAL.

—The most ritualistically inclined Episcopal minister in San Francisco, California, is said to be the Rev. F. Dillon, of the Church of St. James the Less. He usually appears in the Sabbath services clad in a white robe, with an immense cross down the back. He is surrounded by a number of attendants. Seven candles are on the altar, and the number of genuflexions gone through with, in a morning service, is of an unusual character in an Episcopal church. It is said he has been twice suspended by Bishop Kip, but as soon as restored, wears the cross as conspicuously as ever.

—On the 18th of September, at Montreal, a vote was taken by the Episcopal Synod of Canada, and a resolution was adopted, forbidding the elevation of the elements, the use of incense, and the mixing of water with the wine, the use of the wafer-bread, or lights on the communion table, and the wearing of vestments while saying prayers.

—The Appletons, publishers, have given Bishop Beckwith the sum of $20,000 for the purpose of building an Orphans' Asylum in Macon, Georgia, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

METHODIST.

—The letter of the Texas correspondent of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* reports over three hundred and thirty conversions in twelve days. This glorious revival, which has for some time been prevailing at Rusk, has extended to Galveston, Austin, Waco, Waxahatchie, and other important points. Over one hundred have made a profession of religion at Rusk and Alto, and the work is still going on.

—The Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the Book Room, will for the present supply the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Orange, New Jersey, made vacant by the acceptance by Dr. Dashiell of the Presidency of Dickinson College.

—Dr. William A. Smith has consented to take the Presidency of Central College, Missouri.

REFORMED.

—John A. Davis, who graduated from the Theological School in New Brunswick in May last, and who has been accepted and designated as a missionary to China by the Board of Foreign Missions, has been ordained to the work of Gospel ministry.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. J. Y. Boyce has been ordained and installed pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. The congregation, which formerly worshipped on George street, changed their location to Plum street, between Eighth and Ninth—a very eligible location—where they have built a handsome stone church, in the basement story of which, very tastefully finished, they now worship.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE. COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
HON. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wae-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water,

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 3, 5 P.M
Sunday, Oct. 4, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Oct 5, 2½ P.M	Monday, Oct. 5, Don't go
Tuesday, " 6, 2½ P.M	Tuesday, " 6, 8 A.M
Wed'day, " 7, 3 P.M	Wed'day, " 7, 9 A.M
Thursday Oct. 8, Don't go	Thursday, " 8, 9 A.M
Friday, " 9, 8 A.M	Friday, " 9, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND ROCK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 23 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 1 13

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

Captain H. CRAWFORD.

5 30 tf

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

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No. 54 North SIXTH Street (third door), Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 smrp

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Deposits received, and interest allowed.

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 14

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street.

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

AUCTION SALES.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.

The Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WARREN & GREGG, No. 131 S. WHARVES.

September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	2	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer.		by Branch Steamer.	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 8 9

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, High and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY.

8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 16

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

October 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

CIRCULARS.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS SHAWLS,

Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.,

will sell through

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO.,

on four months credit,

On MONDAY, October 5,

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN THIBET AND MERINO SHAWLS, AND RICH PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,

of their own well known manufacture and exclusive designs.

They will offer at this sale, for the first time, all their new patterns of this season, which are very rich and stylish. The sale will consist of—

A full line of plain black and merino shawls, in long and square, with wool fringes, in all their various qualities, from medium to finest grades.

Grand fond and open centres square and long shawls, black and scarlet.

Paris broche square and long shawls in great variety, of very choice designs and qualities.

Paris broche square and long Cashmere shawls.

A galerie and fond moyen square and long shawls.

Comprising a very choice and full line of new and desirable styles and qualities, including many of the richest goods imported.

This offering of shawls is composed entirely of goods of the manufacture of Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO., and of designs exclusively their own, and will be found unsurpassed in variety and style by any offering ever made at auction.

H. HENNEQUIN & CO.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 30 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday morning,

Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloth, etc. 10 3 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1311 N. Fifteenth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut, parlor, dining, and sitting-room furniture, two suits walnut chamber furniture, French plate pier mirror, china and glassware, fine hair mattresses and bedding, fine Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc, etc. [9 30 4t

Executor's sale, No. 310 South Fifth street,

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BOOKCASE, BRUSSELS CARPETS ETC.

On Tuesday Morning

Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock at No. 310 South Fifth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, by order of executors, including walnut parlor furniture, garnet plush covers, walnut dining-room and chamber furniture, hair mattresses, fine china and glassware, large mantel mirror, pair fine pier mirrors, walnut bookcase, Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. 10 3 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Oct. 8 at the Exchange, will include

FOURTH STREET AND WILLING'S ALLEY, S. E. Corner—Residence and large Lot, 99 feet 10½ inches front.

BROAD AND OLD YORK ROAD—Elegant Country Seat of 7 acres.

SIXTH, Nos. 12 and 14 (South)—Business stands.

DELAWARE RIVER WHARF, N. E. Corner of Queen street.

DELAWARE RIVER WHARF, below Arch street.

HADDONFIELD, Main street—Elegant Mansion.

SHIPPEN, No. 526—Frame Dwelling.

THOMPSON—Large Lot, Nineteenth Ward.

RACE, No. 1021—Bakery and Dwelling.

THIRD, No. 613, above Green—Brick Dwelling.

THIRD (North), No. 123—Store and Dwelling.

FOWELTON AVENUE, Nos. 4042 and 4044—Modern Dwellings.

COOKE, West of Sixteenth street—Brick Stable.

FIFTH (North), No. 823—Modern Dwelling.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE—Unfinished Stone House.

FORTY-SECOND, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.

GROUND RENT—$127 50 a year.

SEVENTEENTH AND COMPROMISE, S. E. Corner—Elegant Residence.

CHERRY, No. 1214—Modern Dwelling.

SHAMOKIN, Nos. 2205 and 2207—Ten Brick Dwellings.

JEFFERSON, No. 2117—Modern Dwelling.

TWELFTH AND SHIPPEN, S. E. Corner—Business Stand.

STOCKS,

69 shares Third National Bank,
64 shares Central Transportation Co.
$1000 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R.
15 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.
$3000 Western Penna. R. R. first mort. bond.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
5 shares Academy of Music.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

VITI BROTHERS' SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, GLASSWARE, STATUETTES, ETC. ETC.,

will take place

On Wednesday Morning.

Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and continue at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

The collection will be arranged for examination on Monday, 5th inst., and will consist in part of elegantly carved alabaster stone vases, of Roman, Grecian, and Etrurian designs; agate bardiglio and Castellina vases and urns, Baccante tazzas fluted Campanas, large Etruscan vases, suitable for halls or parlors; finely fluted columns, suitable for figures or busts, etc. etc.

Also, a fine invoice of Creta Statuettes in colors, received from the best manufacturers in Naples, representing subjects from every-day life—groups of fishermen, shepherds, bandits, single pieces of peasantry o the various provinces of Southern Italy.

Alabaster Statuettes, representing Dance of Venus Group of the Three Graces, Resignation, Canova's Lions, etc. etc.

Large Bronze Figures—Fine ormolu and gilt clocks, gilt groups and figures, etc. etc.

The above collection is a special importation of Messrs. VITI BROTHERS (late Vito Viti & Sons), and upon examination will be found well worthy the attention of lovers of art and taste. [10 3 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 14

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

October 5 commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a desirable assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 10 1 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

October 8, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a prime and desirable assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear. [10 3 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

Sale at No 1344 Chesnut street,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1342 Chesnut street, will be sold, the furniture of a family decl

NATURALIZATION

The Attempt to Expose the Business in the Supreme Court Practically Defeated.

The List Cannot be Completed Until the End of October.

Another Case of Mutual Vouchers.

The array of names of persons of foreign birth who have been naturalized in the Supreme Court, which we present below, is very meagre to-day, the reason for which will appear. On Wednesday afternoon our reporters were permitted to examine the records, in accordance with the order of Judge Sharswood, for three hours, and were able to obtain the names and vouchers of 754 of the new citizens. On Thursday afternoon this time was cut down to one hour and a half, and three of the reporters who were detailed for the work were refused permission to engage in it, only four being allowed to do so. By reason of this we were able yesterday to publish only 556 name and vouchers.

Yesterday afternoon three reporters were detailed for the work. Several bundles of petitions were placed in their hands by the clerk in the Prothonotary's office who had been present before, and the work commenced. In a few minutes a man entered the room and declared that the manner in which the work was being done was "an outrage." He then left, saying that he "would see about it." Returning in a few minutes he took possession of the documents, declaring that only one could be examined at a time, that he himself must open it and read the names off, and that then, if any of our reporters wished to see the names, the paper would be placed in their hands for that purpose; but that, *under no circumstances could more than one document be opened at a time, and then not without passing through his hands.*

In this way the examination proceeded for a time at the rate of less than one paper per minute. If the work were continued in this way, not more than 150 names per day could be obtained, which would give but 900 per week, and the 13th of October, the day of the election would be upon us by the time 1350 names, in addition to those already published, could be obtained. This would give to the public only 2600 in all, whereas there are thousands—nobody knows how many, save the Democratic Naturalization Committee—heaped up in the Prothonotary's office. The report has gained currency that the 1310 heretofore published by us comprise the total work of the Court for the days from September 15 to September 24. This is an error, as no one day is probably complete, nor can any one day be given complete until the entire records of the Court have been examined.

When it was seen that all efforts on our part to obtain the complete list for publication before the election would be frustrated, we objected to continuing the work in this way, and thereupon the person who had taken possession of the papers declared that he was acting under special instructions from Judge Sharswood, and would remove the documents if we made any further objection. Such objection was made, and the documents were accordingly taken from the Supreme Court room. We then appealed to James Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary, who stated that he knew nothing of the character of the instructions given to the Crier of the Court by Judge Sharswood, but would himself consult the Judge on the following day and obtain from him specific instructions in writing as to how the work was to be conducted. Wishing to make as much progress as possible, we then expressed our willingness to continue the examination during the remainder of the afternoon as it had been proceeding, but the Crier had turned the key on the papers and left for parts unknown.

We have detailed these circumstances at length, in order that the public may know how our efforts have been defeated, and now it will be impossible, unless a change is made, to complete the list before election, and by means of it to bring some of these wholesale perjurers to justice.

More Mutual Vouchers.

We have already noticed the case in which Henry Hall and Henry Ernst acted as vouchers for each other. A still more glaring case is given to-day. The lists below show that on the 14th of September Louis Gosh acted as voucher for Christian Gosh, Christian Schlatterer and John Schmitt. An examination of the documents dated September 23, had just commenced when our labors were brought to a close yesterday. But among the first papers of that date on which we laid hands was one showing that Louis Gosh himself then applied for naturalization, and that Christian Gosh acted as his voucher!

The Professional Vouchers.

The following is a summary of the work of the professional vouchers, including the cases in which they appear below:—

	No. of Vouchers.
Hiram Jacobs	38
Timothy Donohue	41
Edward McNulty	38
George Palmer	35
Bernard Mullin	33
James A. Watson	31
Theodore Snyder	28
Hugh Brown	21
Thomas Evans	21
John H. Little	18
John Hartmann	17
William Gross	19
Ernest Gentner	16
James Robb	10
Henry Wisham	10
Henry Gentner	9
Patrick McPherson	8
Patrick H. Delaney	8
Abraham De Bruen	7
George Dickinson	6
Solomon Pinheiro	6
R. F. Taylor	5
Henry Smith	5
Moses Pereira	5
Thomas O'Brien	4
Lynford Knowles	4
Jacob Gibson	4
George B. Enocus	4

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Monday, September 14.

Names.	Vouchers.
August Delke,	Henry Wisham
Bernard Corn,	Joseph A. Busch
Patrick Hayden,	William A. Latta
Francis McDowell,	Peter Melloy
John McLaughlin,	do
Patrick Murphy,	Michael Haggerty
Henry Eckert,	Frederick Euler
Michael McTigue,	Thomas Moran
Thomas Knox,	Thomas Clairy
Patrick O'Donnell,	Daniel Haviland
Patrick Rafferty,	W. R. Ballier
John Jordan,	Lawrence Burns
James Kelley,	Jacob Albright
John McCreasy,	Charles D. Kelley
John Martin,	William F. Flood
Isaac Lee,	Bernard Berkley
John Moore,	Joseph H. Campbell

Name.	Voucher.
David Farr,	Richard Farr
James Cotter,	Hugh Brown
William McGarry,	Bernard Mullin
Joseph Shearer,	Philips Donahoe
Stephen Fletcher,	Cornelius De Groot
John Walsh,	John Drury
John James,	Joseph Dowdal
John C. Lavery,	Humphrey Donahue
Patrick Shanley,	Edward Shanley
Bernard Brophy,	Patrick Hayden
Anthony Conley,	Daniel Cummings
Thomas E. Fitzgerald,	John Keep
John Durr,	Anthony Strack
John McLaughlin,	James Smith
Joseph Russell,	do
Christian Hagen,	William Gross
Daniel Howard,	Francis Conroy
James McLaughlin,	Timothy Donahue
Thomas W. Collins,	George W. [illegible]
John Johnson,	William Gross
William Lauffer,	Daniel Bastien
Daniel Bastian,	Anthony Strock
Henry Dizier,	do
Adam Schaad,	Louis Gosch
Christian Gosh,	do
Christian Schlatterer,	do
John H. Gallagher,	J. H. Forword
Daniel Donahue,	Timothy Murphy
James Doyle,	William G. Casner
John Schmitt,	Louis Gosh
James Robinson,	Edward McNaulty
William Barba,	Philip H. Miller
John Littleton,	John F. Brandt
John Goliahan,	Timothy Donahue
John Leddy,	William G. Casner
Thomas Stinson,	John Crawford
Herman Faushenny,	Timothy Donohue
Patrick Devlinney,	Edward McNulty
Dennis Tole,	Thomas Stinson
Peter Hyden,	Patrick Hyden
Luke Hickey,	do
Thomas Farley,	William S. Datta
Henry McGann,	John Magrath
Leopold Hettie,	John Fry
Matthew Ryal,	August Schubert

Total, 62.

Naturalized Monday, September 28.

Louis Gosh,	Christian Gosh

Total, 1.

Published previously.....1310
Published to-day.....63

Grand total.....1373

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Maryland Voters for Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes on the 28th of August as follows:—

The Republicans of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania must be on their guard to prevent the accomplishment, on the 13th of October, of the most stupendous frauds in their city and State, through the aid of the Rebel Democracy of Maryland. Facts in the possession of your correspondent leave no doubt that, in addition to the Democrats here furnishing money to their associates in Pennsylvania, they will attempt to "colonize" voters in Philadelphia and other doubtful portions of the State.

A private meeting was held here on Thursday evening last, at which Dr. Wilson C. Swann, a brother of Governor Swann; Mr. Aldridge Young, Colonel Thomas C. Miles, Mr. L. P. Ashmead, and other leading Philadelphia Democrats were present, and a letter was read from the Hon. William B. Reed, appealing for "pecuniary aid." The following is the secret circular calling the meeting alluded to:—

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 23, 1868.—The friends of constitutional liberty will hold a meeting *for consultation* at Rechabite Hall (Fayette street), on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock. You are respectfully invited to be present, *as business of the greatest importance is to be transacted.*

"JOSHUA VANSANT,
"Chairman of the Dem. State Cen. Com.
"HENRY SNYDER,
"Chairman Dem. City Convention.
"BERNARD CARTER,
"Chairman Dem. City Executive Com."

Governor Swann, Senator William Pinkney Whyte, the gentlemen signing the above call, and many other leading Democrats responded. W. B. Reed's letter, stating that if money was furnished the party in Philadelphia the Democratic ticket would be elected, and a majority secured that would elect a Democratic United Senator, and secure the State for Seymour in November, was read for information.

Several of the Baltimore Democrats made brief addresses, urging that funds be raised for the purpose indicated, taking the ground that Maryland was undoubtedly secure for Seymour, that money would not affect the rusult, and whatever could be gathered should be sent to Philadelphia. It was then resolved that a finance committee of four from each ward be appointed to make collections, and General Swann headed the subscription list by a contribution of $500. Over $2000 was raised at this meeting, and the whole amount the meeting pledged itself to contribute is $10,000.

The Philadelphia Committee now in this city to take charge of the money contributed make no concealment of their designs. At a meeting held at the Democratic headquarters on Tuesday evening last, Mr. L. P. Ashmead said that the Democracy of Pennsylvania felt sanguine, "and the only thing they have to do is to get out the vote; the struggle was a severe one, but if they carry the State in October, that of November will be a mere formality. The Democrats of Maryland can help their brethren in Pennsylvania." This speech is taken from the *Gazette*, the Democratic organ in this city, and the meeting called by the above circular shows that the Rebels here are acting upon the advice of their allies in Philadelphia. Let Philadelphia Republicans look out for an army of fraudulent Democratic voters in October, and furnish such as may be caught with coffins.

MORE FRAUD.

An Irishman Arrested with Illegal Naturalization Papers upon his Person.

Tim. McFadden, an Irishman without a home, went down into the First ward yesterday, for the purpose of being assessed at Eighth and Tasker streets. He produced a naturalization paper which bore the name of J. Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, but whether signed by that gentleman or not we do not at present pretend to say. The paper, however, did not bear the seal of the Court, and the Assessor retained it and gave Tim. in charge of an officer. Alderman Bonsall committed him to answer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.—THEIR GAME TO-DAY.—Yesterday, the much-talked-of cricketers, from England, arrived in this city, from Boston, where they conquered the picked twenty-two of the United States. Their contemplated arrival and game with twenty-two Americans from Philadelphia has attracted considerable attention, and everybody, whether an admirer of Cricket or ye "national game," have been anxious to see what luck the young Philadelphians will have with the Englishmen. It is the first time that a purely international cricket contest has taken place, and this fact has also given considerable importance to the game. If the Americans have the same luck that attended the Philadelphia players in 1858, we may congratulate ourselves that our representatives will have showed the best front against the professionals. A vast amount of money has been expended to put the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club in good order, a fence having to be erected and a pavilion put up for the accommodation of the players and the reporters, and seats for visitors. But all this has been done in a systematic manner, and the appearance of the enclosure this morning was everything that could be expected. The following contains a short sketch of each of the Twenty-two:—

George M. Newhall, of the Young America.—No one but those who know would take the pale, quiet-looking gentleman who captains the American forces to be the famous cricker he is. Should he grasp your hand, however, or place you on the field, you would at once acknowledge that he was more than he looked. He is a fine batsman and unsurpassed as a fielder; like all of his family has played cricket from his youth; was once the "Little George" of the Philadelphia Club. His being selected Captain is a just compliment to his ability to fill the post with honor and credit. As we have started with a Newhall, we may as well go through the list, as there are no better out.

Charles A. is the only tall one in the quartette; he stands about six feet in his "hose," and is the fastest bowler in America, if not in the world. Tarrant, of the English eleven, is said to be swifter, but of that we shall be able to judge next week—only this, if he can slide 'em in any faster than "skip" does, after he has been hit for a three or four, we know of one individual who won't employ T. to bowl for pleasure. Charlie is a fine free batsman and good fielder.

Daniel S. Newhall we consider the finest cricketer in America; a splendid bat, rare defense, plenty of hit, but never in a hurry to score; a first-class fast bowler; seems slow when "on" with Charlie, and is a good fielder.

Robert S. Newhall, the "spider," stands a little bit higher than the wickets, and we cannot better describe him than by calling him a Diamond edition of Dan; is a good bat—hitting hard and clean to the off and has no superior on the twenty-two as a fielder.

A. Charles Barclay—a fine player anywhere; fine length bowler and good bat; also an excellent judge of cricket; of the Philadelphia Club.

Horace Magee—good bowler and fielder; a hard, clean hitter, and after scores; also of the Philadelphia Club.

John Large—one of the most stylish bats in the country, very hard to the off; good fielder; of the Young America Club.

James Large—a very strong batsman in any team having a splendid defense; is also a good bowler, medium paced; is credited to Germantown Club, though he also plays with Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Harry Graffen, of the Philadelphia Cricket Club—a good all-round cricketer; bowls and fields well, and is a stylish bat.

Spencer Meade, one of the "Bordentown twins," is one of the finest fielders in the country. It is said that during the past summer he and J. Hopkinson played ball from three o'clock A. M. until after dark. Be that as it may, Meade is a regular stunner at handling the leather, and a fine left-arm bowler, with an awful work; is a slashing bat; one of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

R. Clay—a heavy bat, sure defense, and hard hitter all round.

W. Morgan of Germantown Cricket Club, is a fine, stylish, forward bat, and one of the best out-fielders we have.

Leoper Baird is a free, stylish bat, hits strong to leg, and is a good fielder.

Charles E. Cadwalader—a safe bat and excellent fielder; of the Germantown and Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Buster—a very imposing player, will soon rank with the best, of the Young America Cricket Club.

W. Johns, Jr.—good bat, hits prettily to leg, and good fielder; was once famous as a bowler, but sprained himself and has not bowled since.

John Radcliff, of the Y Zing-ri, was a good selection, as he is a good bat and magnificent field.

McKee—a good steady bat and fair field; of the Germantown Cricket Club.

Hargraves—keeps wicket for the Twenty-two, and is a good bat; of the Germantown Cricket Club.

Cooper Baird—a new player, said to be very good.

Albert A. Outerbridge—a good batter and fielder; has good defense; will go anywhere in the field.

Gus Waterman—a Bordentowner; a bowler with a peculiar low delivery that is sometimes very effective as a change.

The substitutes are Joe Hopkinson, the other "twin," a splendid fielder (you can always tell him on the field, if you know Meade, by looking at the other end of the ball; when there is a loose one round it is always going back and forward between them), and Mr. White, of the Germantown, who plays well at long stop (except his throwing), and is a good bat.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny—Stole Cloth—Assault and Battery—A Contemptible Trick—Inciting to Riot, Etc.

—A man named Alfred Andrews was yesterday engaged by Theodore Weil & Co., at No. 221 North Third street, to repair the hoisting machine. After doing so it is alleged he cut off some cloth from a piece of goods in the store, and was making off with it. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Godbou for a further hearing.

—John Dougherty was arrested at Broad and Sansom streets last night, for attempting to steal a breastpin from a citizen in the crowd. Alderman Swift committed him.

—A number of the houses in the neighborhood of Eighth and Fitzwater streets, were illuminated last night in honor of the Boys in Blue. This morning they were found to have been greased, blackened, and skulls and cross-bones drawn on the fronts. The perpetrators are not known.

—Philip Mitten was arrested for assault and battery on an officer. He was at the assessment window, at Fourth and Cherry streets, and amused himself by pushing men out of the line. Officer Vandevere directed him to desist, when he turned on him and attempted to beat him. The officer, however, took him before an Alderman, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

—George Woodruff was held for a further hearing on a similar charge.

—A number of arrests were made for attempting to incite a riot, among which are the following:—Conrad Wildey and James Wilheim, for raising a disturbance at Broad and Locust streets. Committed by Alderman Swift. John Powell and John Mitchell are members of the Keystone Club, and at Broad and Chesnut streets Powell drew a razor and flourished it extensively. Alderman Jones held them in $1500 bail each.

—Daniel Collins, a lad sixteen years of age, was held by Alderman Massey in $300 bail for striking a horse in the procession with a stick, in the rear of Spring Garden street.

—Thomas Kelly was standing at Third street and Girard avenue last night when the procession passed. One of the "Boys in Blue" stepped out of the line to the sidewalk, when Kelley knocked him down. He was arrested and held by Alderman Eggleton in $2000 bail to answer.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the City for the week ending at noon to-day was 266, being an increase of 20 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 150 were adults: 116 were minors; males, 150; females, 130; boys, 76; girls, 74. Of the number, 203 were born in the United States, 49 were foreign, 14 were unknown, 10 were people of color, and 8 were from the country. Congestion of the brain is credited with 7; cholera-infantum, 15; consumption of lungs, 28; convulsions, 13; diarrhœa, 6; dysentery, 3; inflammation of brain, 6; marasmus, 23. The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Sixteenth	8
Second	9	Seventeenth	9
Third	8	Eighteenth	10
Fourth	8	Nineteenth	18
Fifth	3	Twentieth	21
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	13	Twenty-second	12
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	9
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	10
Tenth	4	Twenty-fifth	6
Eleventh	9	Twenty-sixth	16
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	16
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	8
Fifteenth	15		

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—Before Alderman Hurley, at 11 o'clock this morning, Thomas C. Parker, C. Miller, Samuel F. Herbert, and others had a hearing upon the charge of conspiracy to violate the election laws of the Commonwealth by illegally procuring persons to be assessed in the Sixth ward. It appears that certain fellows, living in the Almshouse were offered a slight remuneration if they would become assessed and vote in the Sixth ward. After being assessed the thing was discovered, and they were arrested. The Alderman, judging that an *ex parte* case had been made out against the defendants, held them to bail, with the exception of Mr. Miller, who was discharged.

On the conclusion of the foregoing case, before Alderman Williams, in the same office, Joseph Morris and Thomas Clayton had a hearing upon a similar charge, and were held to bail.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.—Among the number of Baltimoreans who had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Beitler, as noticed in THE TELEGRAPH, was one Major A. C. Williams, who gives his occupation as inspector of tobacco in Baltimore, and who evidently was the leader of the party, which, on leaving Baltimore, consisted of about fifty persons. On him was found the following mystical document, enclosed in an envelope directed to Hon. Thomas B. Florence:—

BARNUM'S, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1, 1868.—Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Colonel:—This will introduce to you Major A. C. Williams, who visits Washington on business which he will explain. Any assistance or co operation you may give will be esteemed by
Yours, very truly. OWEN BOURE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME SCHEDULE.—We have received from Messrs. De Haven & Brothers, bankers, agents of the Union Pacific Railroad, time schedule No. 12 of that road. From it we learn that regular trains run straight through from Omaha to Point of Rocks, 803 miles farther west. Between these two extremes there are sixty-six stations at which proper stops are made. The schedule, in the matter of giving the number of trains, time of arrival and departure, etc., is very complete, and should be possessed by the travelling public.

ATTEMPTED FRAUDULENT ASSESSMENT.—John Cochran and Jacob Plaus were arrested in the lower portion of the city for an attempted conspiracy to commit fraud in the assessment. Held by Alderman Titcomb for a further hearing.

—Edward Taylor, a native of Virginia, was arrested by a citizen in the Sixth district, for being illegally assessed. Held by Alderman Jones for a further hearing.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The stable occupied by the William Penn Hose Company, on Frankford road, above Girard avenue, owned by Peter Fisher, was burned last night to the extent of $500. One horse was slightly burnt.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Postal Arrangements with Foreign Powers—Arrival of United States Troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Arrival of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Battery F, 5th United States Artillery, has reached here from Richmond, and will winter at Lincoln Barracks.

The International Postal System.

An arrangement has been concluded between the postal departments of the United States and Great Britain, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1869, for the registration of letters conveyed between the United States and British and foreign West Indies, and ports in Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Chili, in the British mail. The registration to be levied and collected in the United States on each registered letter so forwarded to the said countries, etc., is eight cents, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Toledo & Wab.	60¾
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	92
Phil. and Rea. R.	95¾	Adams Express Co	52
Mich. S and N. I. R.	84¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	U. S. Express	49¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	69½
Chic and N. W. prf.	88¾	Gold	139¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	100⅛		

A MILLION AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

The Young Marquis of Bute—A Curious Family History.

The Cardiff correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:—

"South Wales is rapidly getting itself into a state of excitement concerning the festivities which are to be celebrated here, during the second week of September, in honor of the coming of age of the Marquis of Bute. The copper world of Swansea, the iron men of Merthyr Tydvil, the colliers of Aberdare, and the tin miners of Monmouthshire, alike intend to pour into Cardiff on this occasion. Even the shippers of Newport will come over. They are the natural rivals of the Cardiff men, and great is the competition between them. Each town boasts of its superior progress with especial relation to the other; and the emulation certainly has a most advantageous effect on both, for two more thriving and advancing populations than those of Cardiff and Newport are scarcely to be found in the whole of the United Kingdom.

"Cardiff, at the commencement of this century, was a petty town, with no more than one thousand eight hundred and seventy inhabitants, consisting of two small cross streets overshadowed by a ruinous old castle. The whole district between the town and the sea was, at that time, a morass, over which the tide swept at high water. The trade of the place was mainly carried on by two sloops, of about sixty tons each, called respectively the Cardiff Castle and the Merthy Trader, which plied once every alternate week between this and Bristol. At that time coal was supplied to Cardiff from some outcrops at Caerphilly. It was brought to the town in bags on the backs of mules and ponies, each bag containing from one to two hundred weight. Comparatively few of the inhabitants of the district could then speak English; now comparatively few speak Welsh.

"This miserable state of things was a good deal affected by the construction of a canal called the Glamorganshire Canal, which served to bring the coal and iron of the Merthyr district down to Cardiff, and to enable vessels to enter its sea locks for loading purposes. Although its capital was little more than £100,000, this Glamorganshire Canal, however, was for a long period a doubtful commercial speculation. This was materially owing, no doubt, to the very limited accommodation it afforded for shipping. The trade of Cardiff continued, however, to be carried on until 1839 by means of this canal, and the town increased proportionately. In 1831 the population had risen to about 6000.

"It was in that year that the last Marquis of Bute, an intelligent and far-seeing man, obtained an act of Parliament enabling him to construct a dock at Cardiff. It was an important measure, not only for the locality but for himself; for the Marquis held all the land in the town, and not only in the town, but in all the hill country round about it. If the mineral riches of Glamorganshire were to be developed, more accommodation for shipping must be provided; and the Marquis saw that nowhere else could that accommodation be provided more to his own advantage than at Cardiff, which forms his own estate. He calculated that one thing would react upon the other; the increase of shipping upon the development of minerals; the development of minerals upon the increase of shipping, whilst both would largely influence the prosperity of Cardiff. And as the hills containing the coal and ironstone were his own property, as the dock land was his own property, and the docks themselves would be his own property, and as all the town of Cardiff was his own property, the Marquis foresaw that the great bulk of the advantage from the development of minerals, the improvement of the dock land, the use of the docks, and the enlargement of Cardiff, must accrue to himself and to his heirs.

"The West Bute Dock was opened in 1839, and almost simultaneously with it railway accommodation was provided between the hill district and the docks. The whole system may be said to have come into active working operation in 1841. It was at that very time that a new colliery district of great importance came into working in South Wales. It was found that the coals of the Aberdare collieries were comparatively smokeless, and that for that and other reasons they were specially and pecuniarily adapted for steady shipping. The Admiralty ordered experiments to be tried with them, and, the reports being favorable, these coals came into immediate use in our navy. A railway was immediately constructed to bring these coals down to the Bute docks. All through the day and night now long lines of wagons, conveying huge masses of coal, are traversing the railways into the Bute docks, where the shipment is conducted under very favorable circumstances, by a single tilt out of the truck into the ship's hold.

"The rapid development of the mineral district of course required equally rapid development of dock accommodation. The Marquis of Bute was not behind the emergency. He devoted his energies and his purse to the construction not only of a second dock, but of a great tidal basin, with ample entrance gates for shipping of large size. Around these entrance gates has sprung up an entirely new town, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the shipping trade. All the great collieries have agents and offices here: there are handsome and spacious hotels, fine stone-built houses for consular establishments, etc., all having a prospect of the sea a mile distant over the very beautiful estuary of the Taff.

"The Marquis of Bute did not, however, live to see the accomplishment of all his cherished projects. He worked very hard, labored most assiduously and courageously for their attainment, and he was able to rejoice in their success, and to see that everything around him was springing from decadence into life and vigor. He was himself falling into the sear and yellow leaf when he thought fit to marry. His marriage was a serious blow to other members of his family. Besides female relatives, he had two brothers, Lord James Stuart, and Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, both well-known men in their day; the former a staunch Whig, and the latter an ardent radical, and the enthusiastic and devoted friend of Poland. Lord James Stuart, the elder of the two, had lived a life of comparative poverty, having a very large family. For many years, however, he had been the heir presumptive of the marquisate, and had looked forward to the day when the immense fortune of the family would come to him as some compensation for the early struggles of himself and of his children. The marriage of the Marquis was a severe blow to him. That blow became a death blow when a short year after the young and blooming Marchioness of Bute gave birth to an heir—that heir, the only child, whose birthday Cardiff is now about to celebrate.

"Immense was the exultation of the elderly Marquis at the birth of this boy-child. He was born in Scotland. As soon as circumstances permitted the Marquis and Marchioness brought the young heir down to Cardiff, where there were immense rejoicings. Amongst other festivities a grand banquet was given to all the country round-about. The Marquis himself presented his child-heir to his assembled kinsfolk and tenants. Great was the admiration of the infant; vast the enthusiasm; immense the pile of gold and silver poured into the lap of the lucky nurse. After the baby had gone the round, and been sufficiently admired by all, the Marquis retired with him—retired never more to reappear.

"The noble and gentle assemblage were still occupied in discussing the merits of the young 'Earl of Windsor and Baron Cardiff' (such were the titles of the new-born babe) when a sudden hush of silence came over the room. That hush in a few moments deepened into a thrill. Surely there was something wrong? No one dared inquire of his neighbor except by some expressive look; but all were eager to know what event had happened. No cry had been heard, no wail of anguish had been raised, yet every one felt that some great calamity had passed over that house. And so it had been. In a minute more every one assembled knew that the Marquis of Bute was dead. He had retired to his dressing-room, and had sullenly fallen back into the arms of his valet in an apoplectic fit.

"In 1814, when John, last Marquis of Bute, entered upon his majority, Cardiff consisted of little more than two small streets, and contained a poor population numbering less than twenty-five hundred. In 1868, when John Charles Crichton-Stuart, now Marquis of Bute, enters upon his majority, he will find the streets of Cardiff extending over nearly two miles of ground from north to south, every house being constructed on his own land, and his tenantry in the town alone numbering over sixty thousand people! From being a place perfectly insignificant in respect of trade, it has risen to be the fourth port of the United Kingdom. The coal, iron, etc., exported from the Bute docks are estimated at more than three million tons per annum. So rapid is the extension of the port that additional docks are now being constructed nearer to the sea, for the accommodation of the larger class of vessels which find it difficult to come up to Cardiff; and, besides these, an independent company has constructed large docks at Penarth, beyond the limits of the Bute estate, which have been leased, under advantageous circumstances, by the Taff Vale Railway Company, and which are likely to prove a highly successful speculation in the hands of that enterprising and successful management.

"The young Marquis of Bute may boast with pride and satisfaction that all this is due to the single mind of the parent whom he lost under such lamentable circumstances in the first year of his own life. The increased value of the estate his father left him, and the enormous savings which have accrued during a long minority, will make the Marquis of Bute on the day of his majority one of the richest peers in England. He will inherit not only an illustrious name, and a great example, but a fortune, it is said, of not less than £300,000 a year. God grant that he may make good use of the opportunities thus placed at his disposal, and may feel that it is an immense responsibility as well as a great estate that he inherits!

"The Marquis is almost unknown here at present, but the people of Cardiff are preparing to receive him as if he had done everything for them that his father did. The corporation has granted £1500 for public decorations. There are to be triumphal arches at every entrance to the town. All the streets are to be gaily illuminated; and, in case any of the lamps should go out, the electric light is to be cast from the highest church tower. Festoons of flowers and flags are to decorate all the streets. Oxen are to be publicly roasted whole, and the meat distributed among the poor; and the corporation and gentry of the town are to meet and dine together at a guinea a head. There are to be public amusements outside the town, consisting of a review of the rifles, artillery, and cavalry of the district, a grand regatta, shooting matches, and an agricultural show. In the evening there are to be dissolving views, balloons with magnesium lights, illuminated fountains which are to be perfumed, fairy snow storms, fiery comets, fireworks, and lime light illusions. Beyond all these, a fiery dragon is to make its way over the town at the height of one hundred feet. These are only some of the amusements and entertainments to be provided, for the programme is not yet complete; but the Cardiff people promise that the whole affair is to be the grandest ever yet witnessed within the principality.

"Cardiff Castle itself has been entirely restored during the present century, and is now being completed for the young Marquis' reception. A temporary banqueting hall is being constructed, no room in the castle being sufficiently large to receive the guests the Marquis proposes himself to entertain. A fine ball-room is also being run up at a very heavy cost, and the ladies of Glamorganshire are in great excitement as to whom the Marquis himself will dance with. It is said that the castle entertainments alone on this occasion will cost £40,000; but perhaps this is a contractor's estimate.

"The Marquis' twenty-first birthday falls on Saturday, the 12th of September, but the festivities are to extend over a week, commencing the Wednesday before, and closing the Wednesday after the 12th. Saturday being market day there happens to be a very inconvenient day for the principal entertainments, the artisans and their families being, on a Saturday, so busily engaged in providing themselves with their week's supplies. Cardiff is expected to be overflowing during the whole period these festivities continue."

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption; therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
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HEADQUARTERS
Soldiers' and Sailors' National Republican Executive Committee,
No. 446 FOURTEENTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1868.
To the Officers and Directors of the various Railroads that reduced fare to the recent Convention at Philadelphia:—
Gentlemen:—I am instructed by this Committee to extend to you the thanks of our Comrades who lately assembled in Mass Convention in Philadelphia, for the reduction in fares over your roads, by which so many were enabled to attend, and through you to your agents and employes for their uniform courtesy.
Very respectfully, etc.,
N. P. CHIPMAN, Secretary, etc.
10 2

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Montgomery Blair Speculates upon Frank's Chances—An Official Denial—Movements of the Attorney-General—A Fraud upon the Pension Bureau.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Return of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A letter received here from Attorney-General Evarts, who is now in New York, announces that he will not return to Washington before next week, as there are business matters which require his presence in New York.

The Camilla Massacre.

A malicious statement was telegraphed from here last night by Warden, the White House reporter, that General Howard had received General Sibley's report of the Camilla massacre, and had suppressed it because it threw blame on the negroes. General Howard to-day authorized a peremptory contradiction of the report, and says he has received nothing concerning the Camilla affair since he received the report of Colonel Howard, already published.

Montgomery Blair

arrived in town this morning and spent a considerable portion of the day with Johnson, speculating upon brother Frank's chances of election. Montgomery leaves to-night for Pennsylvania.

Revenue Appointment.

Charles R. Dougherty was to-day appointed storekeeper for the second district, Pennsylvania.

The Funeral of Dr. Gurley

took place at noon, and was largely attended by his congregation, the clergy, and citizens generally. Funeral service is progressing at his church, on New York Avenue.

Requested to Resign.

The officers of the United States Mint in Colorado, against whom serious complaints are filed, have been notified by Secretary McCulloch that they must resign their offices immediately or be suspended upon charges against them.

Fraud upon the Pension Office.

Benjamin Reddick, alias Charles Snavel, was yesterday arrested in Baltimore, Md., for fraud upon the Pension Office, and in default of $5000 bail was committed to answer the charge before the United States District Court.

Change of Office Hours.

Secretary McCulloch yesterday issued an order directing that from and after Monday next the office hours in the Treasury Department and various bureaus thereof should be from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., until further orders.

The Treasury Department Statement.

Fractional currency printed for the week	$710,500
Fractional currency shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York	150,000
Shipped to Philadelphia	100,000
Shipped to Boston	100,000
Shipped to U. S. Depository, Baltimore	100,000
Shipped to National Banks	303,000
Securities held for outstanding notes	32,019,950
Securities held for deposits of public moneys	38,065,350
National bank currency issued for the week	65,790
National bank currency to date	309,936,166
Mutilated bills returned	9,274,270
Notes of solvent banks redeemed	634,331
Actual circulation at this date	299,827,565
Fractional currency redeemed	326,300

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Assaults by the Ku-Klux.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The *Democrat's* special from Little Rock says:—B. P. Upham, member of the Legislature, and F. A. McClure, President of the Board of Registration, were assaulted by Ku-Klux in Woodruff county to-day. Upham was badly wounded in the head, and McClure slightly. This makes four members of the Legislature and two registers assaulted by the Ku Klux within six weeks, two of whom were killed.

Rochester Fair.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 3.—The State Fair closed yesterday. The total receipts were $20,543·53, being $305·10 in excess of the receipts of the Buffalo Fair last year.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamship St. Laurent takes out $36,000 in specie.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	119
N. Y. and Erie R.	48⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	61⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	92
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Adams Express	52
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¾	Wells, Fargo	30¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	89¼	U. S. Express Co.	49½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.